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ARMS TALKS DELEGATIONS HOLD PLENARY MEETINGS

12 October

LD121302 Moscow TASS in English 1257 GMT 12 Oct 82

[Text] Geneva October 12 TASS -- The delegations of the Soviet Union and the United States at the talks on the limitation and reduction of strategic arms have met in a plenary session here today.

13 October

LD131432 Moscow TASS in English 1144 GMT 13 Oct 82

[Text] Geneva October 13 TASS -- The Soviet and U.S. delegations to the talks on nuclear arms limitation in Europe have met in a plenary session here today.

MARSHAL KULIKOV ON NATO-WARSAW PACT BALANCE

LD131122 Moscow TASS in English 1101 GMT 13 Oct 82

[Text] Moscow October 13 TASS -- "The Western thesis to the effect that NATO's military potential is inferior to that of the Warsaw Treaty Organisation is a deliberate distortion of the actual facts. Precisely the equilibrium of forces has become an objective factor of international stability and the starting point of the process of detente", said Marshal of the Soviet Union Viktor Kulikov, commander-in-chief of the Joint Armed Forces of the Warsaw Treaty Organisation member-states, in an interview with the MOSCOW NEWS weekly. The interview is published in the issue of October 17.

"Of course, the two sides have quantitative and qualitative differences in various types of means of destruction", Viktor Kulikov went on to say, "for example, in war planes, tanks, land-based missiles and so forth. However, it is quite clear to each unbiased person, let alone a military expert, that military might consists of all the types of armaments and means of destruction taken together. This led us to make the inference on the military and strategic parity of the sides".

"Allegations that NATO lags behind the Warsaw Treaty Organisation", the marshal said, "are called upon to justify the course of the present U.S. Administration toward upsetting the existing equilibrium between the sides, toward attaining military superiority over the Soviet Union and ensuring NATO superiority over the Warsaw Treaty Organisation".

"However, in present-day conditions no one will be able to upset the existing military and strategic equilibrium between the sides or to attain military superiority over the other side, and those who are making such plans clearly overestimate their capabilities, while overlooking those of the other side which will not remain passive in the face of a military buildup directed against it. Any attempts to upset the existing equilibrium will bring about a new spiral of the arms race and heighten the threat of war. And this cannot be allowed", Viktor Kulikov said.

NATO'S GEN ROGERS FAVORS U.S. LEAD IN ARMS

LD132314 Moscow TASS in English 2237 GMT 13 Oct 82

[Text] Washington October 14 TASS -- U.S. General Rogers, NATO's European commander, has demanded a further growth of military expenditures of the member countries of this aggressive bloc. Speaking Wednesday in the association of the U.S. Army, he said that this increase should amount to at least 4 per cent annually.

As is known, NATO member countries have already agreed, under the U.S. pressure, to increase their military budgets by 3 per cent. However, the general stated point blank that they "should spend more on defense". As for the U.S., it, in his opinion, should continue to be in the lead in building up military expenditures and to sacrifice for it other programs. The general did not specify what programs he had in mind. However, there is no doubt that he meant home social and economic programs in the first place, which have already been mercilessly curtailed by the Reagan administration.

Washington brought military allocations to the unheard-of sum of 263,000 million dollars in the current fiscal year. According to press reports, an "idea" has taken shape in the Pentagon now to increase military budget by 8.1 per cent annually.

General Rogers also advocated a further build-up of conventional armaments stressing at the same time that the NATO member countries should be ready to "rapidly resort" to nuclear weapons. He categorically rejected the proposals that the U.S. and other NATO countries pledge a no-first use of nuclear arms, alleging that this would be detrimental to the "flexible response" doctrine adopted by the bloc.

U.S. CHEMICAL WEAPONS IN FRG CRITICIZED

LD131010 Moscow in French to Europe 1730 GMT 12 Oct 82

[Text] As a West German spokesman recently declared, Bonn is aware of U.S. deployment of chemical weapons in the FRG. Our commentator Vyacheslav Shakov writes:

It is difficult to believe the U.S. media which claim that poison gas is necessary in Europe to counteract a possible chemical attack from the east. The Soviet Union has defined its position as being against all mass destruction weapons, including chemical ones; it has [word indistinct] the 1925 Geneva treaty banning the use of chemical weapons in war. It has never used these weapons, unlike the United States which used poisonous gas in Vietnam, Korea, Afghanistan and El Salvador, either themselves or through their minions. To eliminate the risks of a chemical war, Moscow has proposed the signing of a convention on the banning of any development, manufacture or creation of chemical weapon stocks or their destruction, and has declared that it is ready to accept any mutually acceptable solution in this respect.

The thesis about the U.S. so-called lagging behind on chemical weapons does not stand up to criticism. The United States has huge arsenals of various types of this armament and many well-known Americans have made this quite clear. Congressman Zablocki states quite correctly that the poisonous gas available would be enough for 50 U.S. Army divisions to wage chemical warfare for 100 days.

But all form of life would have disappeared by that time. Meanwhile Washington has decided to increase chemical weapons, including the latest and most dangerous nerve gas; their creation further complicates the problems involved in controlling them and consequently the achievement of consensus on the banning of chemical weapons.

Let us repeat that in this context the Pentagon considers Europe an ideal place for the deployment and use of chemical weapons. According to Perle, assistant to the U.S. defense secretary, Washington reserves the right to make decisions on this matter without prior consultation with the Atlantic allies. The existence of important reserves of chemical weapons endangers West European populated areas: an accident on a U.S. base in Europe where poisonous gas is stored would have dramatic consequences: 800 grams of nerve gas causes fatal damage over an area of 50-150 square km. To kill a person, 1 milligram [words indistinct] gas or 0.7 milligrams of VX [as heard] gas is enough, the FRG arsenals alone store 4 million liters of these toxic products.

[Words indistinct] in Europe to counterattack the Eastern forces who are stronger as far as conventional armament is concerned is false again. During the exchange of figures at the Vienna negotiations it was established that there is now an approximate balance in Europe between East and West.

Nothing justifies allegations of the superiority of the USSR and other member states of the Warsaw Treaty Organization for certain types of armaments. The advantages of one party in a specific aspect of military parity in Europe are entirely offset by the other party's superiority in other aspects.

West Europeans have no reason to fear a so-called attack from the east. As a result, there is no need to deploy chemical weapons in the FRG or any other Western country. Why then does the United States insist on the presence of poisonous gas in Europe? Only to be able to put pressure on the USSR and to resort to the military solution of conflict if Moscow refuses to obey U.S. diktat.

The United States must constantly threaten the USSR with the use of chemical and bacteriological weapons and considers chemical weapons as an element in any conflict, says Hower, a Pentagon official. In this conflict the FRG can play, very much against its will, the role of participant to the aggression with all the ensuing consequences.

SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA ON NEED FOR DISARMAMENT

LD140856 Moscow TASS in English 0810 GMT 14 Oct 82

["How Many Missiles Are Required?" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow October 14 TASS -- Washington is implementing a new programme of "arming America", and the low-key debates on this subject no longer refer to the once popular expressions like "superkill" and "sufficiency", the newspaper SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA writes today. What is now postulated is that the greater amount of weapons ensures greater security.

New nuclear weapons feature better military and technical properties which seem to have made the heads of some armchair strategists dizzy, the newspaper points out. Weapons become more accurate. Precision is not so much needed to destroy cities, but is attractive when planning to destroy the opponent's nuclear forces. The term "sufficiency" disappears at this point -- the more missiles, the more chances are to destroy missiles of the other side by pin-point strikes.

But the missiles of the other side can be destroyed before they are launched. There is no sense in destroying empty silos from which the missiles have already gone on their way to hit the targets... This means that it is necessary to hurry and be ahead of the opponent.

There is basically nothing new in the current concepts of the Western strategists, SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA stresses. Their thoughts go back in a spiral to the sweet pet idea of victory. Lawrence Friedman from the London Royal Institute of International Relations writes in a recently published review of the evolution of nuclear strategy that much of what is presented today as fundamentally new was already said yesterday.

The Soviet military doctrine has nothing to do with this. The Soviet Union made a solemn pledge not to be the first to use nuclear weapons. But the attempts by the other side to gain decisive nuclear supremacy bring about the need for a corresponding response. Equilibrium will be maintained as a result, but at a higher level, and will, probably, become more fragile, the commentary points out.

"The military potentials already accumulated are quite enough to scorch all our planet," Leonid Brezhnev said. Hence it is clear that what is needed are not illusory technological "breakthroughs", allegedly able to disarm the opponent, but ways to reduce the level of military confrontation, the newspaper concludes.

WARSAW PACT FOREIGN MINISTERS TO MEET LATE OCT

LD111108 Moscow TASS in English 1026 GMT 11 Oct 82

[Text] Moscow October 11 TASS -- Under the agreement reached the Committee of the Foreign Ministers of the Warsaw Treaty Member-Countries is to meet in Moscow in the second half of October.

FURTHER ON MILITARY LEADERS AT SHIELD-82 EVENTS

KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 29 Sep

PM111119 [Editorial Report] Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian on 29 September publishes on page 1 a 500-word unattributed report entited "Arrival of Military Delegations" on the arrival in Varna, Bulgaria, of socialist country delegations intending to take part in the Shield-82 exercise. The report states that "the exercise is also being attended by Army General A.A. Yepishev, chief of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate, and USSR Deputy Defense Ministers Army Generals V.F. Tolubko and V.I. Petrov, Mar Avn A.I. Koldunov, Chief Mar Avn P.S. Kutakhov and Admiral of the Fleet of the Soviet Union S.G. Gorshkov."

KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 2 Oct

PM081225 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 2 Oct 82 p 1

[Report by special correspondents Col V. Moroz and Capt L. Buchinskiy: "Our Combat Alliance Is Strengthening; Parade in Burgas"]

[Excerpt] A military parade in Burgas -- a review of strength, international unity and military skill -- was the concluding note in the fraternal armies' SHIELD-82 exercise.

On the rostrum were T. Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the Bulgarian State Council; D.F. Ustinov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR defense minister; Army General D. Dzhurov, member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo, Bulgarian minister of national defense and leader of the Shield-82 exercise; other heads of military delegations from the fraternal countries; Marshal of the Soviet Union V.G. Kulikov, commander in chief of the Warsaw Pact States' Joint Armed Forces; Army General A.A. Yepishev, chief of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate; USSR Deputy Defense Ministers Army General V.I. Petrov, Chief Mar Avn P.S. Kutakhov, and Admiral of the Fleet of the Soviet Union S.G. Gorshkov; Army General A.I. Gribkov, chief of staff of the Warsaw Pact States' Joint Armed Forces; and representatives of the BCP and Bulgarian public organizations.

TALLINN CONFERENCE HEARS RUSAKOV ON POLAND, PRC

Conference Activities

PM141043 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 13 Oct 82 p 2

[TASS report: "Improving Ideological Work"]

[Text] Tallinn 12 Oct — An all-union scientific and practical conference which opened in the Estonian capital today is devoted to topical questions of CPSU ideological work.

Taking part are party, soviet, trade union and Komsomol workers, scientists, figures in literature and art, journalists from Moscow, Leningrad and all the union republics, political workers from the USSR Armed Forces and the party and ideological aktiv of the Estonian SSR.

The conference was opened by Y. M. Tyazhelnikov, chief of the CPSU Central Committee Propaganda Section.

Those present greeted with tremendous enthusiasm the greetings message from Comrade L.I. Brezhnev to the conference participants. It was read out by K.G. Vayno, first secretary of the Estonian CP Central Committee.

A report on "The Intensification of the Ideological Struggle in the World Arena and the Political Education of Working People" was delivered by K.V. Rusakov, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

Reports were also heard from K.G. Vayno on "The Estonian Party Organization's Experience in the Ideological and Political Education of Working People in Present-Day Conditions" and from F.F. Kuznetsov, secretary of the USSR Writers Union Board, on "Particular Features of the Ideological Struggle in the Sphere of Spiritual Culture."

Soviet people, it was noted at the conference, are greeting the glorious date of the USSR's 60th anniversary closely rallied around the Leninist party and the CPSU Central Committee. In the conditions of exacerbating ideological struggle in the world arena, ideological education work among the working people is improving constantly. Party organizations, fulfilling the 26th CPSU Congress decisions, strive to organize this work to ensure that theoretical knowledge is transformed into firm convictions and helps to increase Soviet people's labor and political activeness.

The conference participants devoted great attention to the historic gain of socialism which is the resolution of the nationalities question and to the further consolidation of relations with fraternal parties and countries.

The need to step up the aggressiveness and effectiveness and strengthen the scientific bases of ideological activity was stressed. Questions of improving its forms and methods and developing the material and technical base and work with cadres were examined.

The conference participants familiarized themselves with party organizations' ideological education work practice and met with the working people from enterprises, kolkhozes and sovkhozes, students and schoolchildren and servicemen.

The conference continues.

K.V. Rusakov and other participants in the conference laid wreaths at the V.I. Lenin monument in Tallinn.

Comparison of Brezhnev Message

Moscow PRAVDA on 12 October carries on page 1 the Brezhnev greeting "To the Participants in the All-Union Scientific and Practical Conference 'The Intensification of the Ideological Struggle in the World Arena and the Working People's Political Education.'"

This version has been compared with the Moscow Domestic Television Service version published in the 13 October Soviet Union DAILY REPORT, pages CC 10-11, under the subhead "Brezhnev Greetings" and found to be identical except for the following variation:

Page CC 11, penultimate paragraph, line two is rendered by PRAVDA ...aggressiveness, flexibility and clarity, and that the.... [substituting "clarity" for "resourcefulness"]

Rusakov Report

LD131422 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1100 GMT 13 Oct 82

[Text] The characteristics of the ideological struggle in the contemporary world and the state of further tasks in the political education of the working people is the topic of the all-union scientific and practical conference which continued its work today in the capital of Soviet Estonia. On the first day of the conference's proceedings a report entitled "The Exacerbation of the Ideological Struggle in the World Arena and the Political Education of the Working People" was presented by Rusakov, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

We have gathered, he said, in the hospitable capital of Soviet Estonia on the eve of the 65th anniversary of the October Revolution and of the 60th anniversary of the formation of the USSR. Our country is greeting these portentous dates with new feats in the building of communism. The Soviet people's tight cohesion around the party and its Leninist Central Committee headed by the outstanding politician and statesman of the times, Comrade Brezhnev, is the guarantee that the CPSU's overall course -- designed to secure a further growth in our multinational homeland's economic might and a rapid increase in the working people's welfare, to strengthen the USSR's defense capability, to consolidate the positions of world socialism and to guarantee world peace -- will be successfully implemented.

An inalienable part of the party's activities is the communist education of the working people, the concern to shape the man of the new society. To this work the CPSU Central Committee Politburo pays constant, unremitting attention. Vivid testimony to this is Comrade Brezhnev's message of greetings to the participants in the conference, which we have heard with great interest and a sense of responsibility. The ideas and wishes it expresses are a reliable guideline for our work.

The 26th CPSU Congress, the rapporteur continued, after profoundly and comprehensively analyzing the contemporary situation, stressed that the ideological struggle in the world arena has palpably worsened. We are experiencing a period in which the class enemy is undertaking massed attacks against socialism and Marxist-Leninist ideology. This makes greater demands on the political education of the working people and lends it particular significance. The ideological struggle is one of the strategic bridgeheads in the historic competition between the two opposing systems, and has a major influence on economics, politics, international relations and the pace and nature of social progress. History proves very clearly that the futue will belong to socialist ideology. Today, when an advanced socialist society has been built in our country, when there is a world socialist system and the communist movement has grown to be an influential political force, whenever more countries that have freed themselves from imperialist oppression are turning toward socialism, we are entitled to assert that Marxist-Leninist ideology is making a growing impact on world social development.

But, of course, that conclusion should not in the slightest foster complacency. It is germane to recall Vladimir Ilich Lenin's words: In our revolution more than in any other the law has been confirmed that the force of the revolution, the force of its onslaught and its energy, the decisiveness and extent of its victory grow stronger together with the force of the bourgeoisie's resistance.

After analyzing the causes of the abrupt turnabout in the policy of American imperialism on the threshold of the eighties, the secretary of the CPSU Central Committee said: Faced with a weakening of its positions in the world, forced to retreat before the onslaught of the liberation movements and losing the battle for the minds and hearts of people, the imperialist reaction is mustering all the resources at its disposal to smash that historic trend, unleashing all its unused potential. In order to find even the slightest justification for its policy of the arms race and achieving military superiority over the Soviet Union, American propaganda is reviving the Soviet threat myth declaring the USSR and the socialist countries responsible for virtually every world event, for whatever reason, Washington finds displeasing.

Having pointed out that imperialism has always resorted to slander against real socialism and the Marxist-Leninist philosophy, the speaker emphasized: It is nonetheless important to see the substantial difference between the ideological struggle and psychological war. Our party has considered and considers that the socialist and bourgeois ideologies are irreconcilable, that the struggle between them will continue. But what is meant is a struggle of ideas, and not openly subversive activity that jeopardizes peace, security and the development of mutually beneficial economic and cultural cooperation between the peoples. And yet it was the spirit of psychological war that permeated President Reagan's call for a new crusade against communism. In this regard the rapporteur drew attention to the vast scale on which subversive propaganda is being waged against the USSR and the other socialist community countries.

Speaking of the content and thrust of imperialist propaganda, the rapporteur stressed that on the whole there has been a very marked turnabout from a more or less skillfully disguised anticommunism to a head-on attack against Marxism-Leninism and real socialism. At the same time the anticommunist centers and many leading personalities in the capitalist countries are resorting to refined hypocrisy, applying double standards -- justifying, for instance, the cruel suppression of the working peoples' and trade unions' rights in capitalist states while at the same time unleashing a campaign to defend human rights and trade union freedoms in the countries of socialism.

After analyzing in detail the main directions of hostile propaganda, the speaker stressed that the CPSU will continue to give a firm rebuff to anticommunism and anti-Sovietism, to expose and foil the class enemy's ideological diversions and at the same time to conduct a constructive dialogue with representatives of those ideological currents which favor the preservation of peace and the safeguarding of international security.

The acuteness and complexity of theprocesses of world development, the scale of the tasks of building communism dictate, Comrade Rusakov went on to say, the need to improve constantly the whole system of ideological educative work. The formation of Marxist-Leninist outlook requires that theoretical knowledge should become firm conviction and the motive for the Soviet people's labor and political activity. The party sees this as a most important task.

Noting that in the period since the 26th CPSU Congress there has been a considerable increase in the informational-propaganda activity of television, radio and the press, in mass political work in labor collectives, and that there has been further development of the party studies system, the speaker dwelt on the urgent problems which today face those working on the ideological front. To reveal the incontrovertible advantages of socialism over capitalism, the scientific justification of Marxist-Leninist ideas about the historical inevitability and progressive nature of the socialist transformation of the world: These are the key aspects of propaganda work and all ideological educative work. The history of the building of socialism and communism and the living practice of real socialism yield exceptionally rich material in this connection.

Calling for graphic publicity for the successes and advantages of the new order, the speaker noted that the CPSU has never considered it necessary to embellish socialist reality. An example of exacting principled criticism and putting forward constructive initiatives is provided by Comrade Brezhnev's speeches and by the work of congresses and CPSU Central Committee plenums. In this connection the significance which the party attaches to improvement in planning, management of the economy and management in general was stressed. The implementation of the Food Program has become a most important matter for the whole people. On the eve of the anniversary of the formation of the USSR it is particularly appropriate to note, the CPSU Central Committee secretary said, such a historic achievement of socialism as the solution of the nationalities question. Thanks to the CPSU's Leninist nationalities policy, the former inequality and discord between nationalities has been eliminated. Friendship between peoples has been established, a new international community has been formed: the Soviet people. On the basis of socialist internationalism, equal rights and comradely mutual assistance, the all-round economic and political cooperation of the fraternal countries of socialism and their joint action in defending revolutionary gains have been built up and are developing successfully.

The CPSU devotes unremitting attention to the constant development and strengthening of the relations with the fraternal parties and countries. In this connection, the rapporteur noted that throwing light on the life of the world of socialism, the progressive experience of friends, the need for the utilization of which was pointed out by the 26th CPSU Congress, must take a considerable place in the activities of our press, television, radio and in the working people's political education.

Educated in a spirit of internationalism, accustomed to take close to their hearts the concerns of their friends and allies, Comrade Rusakov went on to say, Soviet people heard with alarm of the events in the Polish People's Republic. Making use of the mistakes of the previous Polish leadership, counterrevolutioanry forces mounted a direct attack on the people's power. The introduction of martial law halted this advance and created conditions for the normalization of the situation in the country. This process would undoubtedly have gone ahead considerably more rapidly were it not for the hostile activities of the imperialist states and the activities of the counter revolutionary underground which they encouraged.

The firm resolve of the Polish working people, Communists and PZPR leadership, led by Wojciech Jaruzelski, to defend the gains of socialism and to embark faster upon a broad path of development finds the full support of the CPSU, the Soviet state and other fraternal parties.

The speaker also dwelt on the state of Soviet-Chinese relations. He noted that the 12th CPC Congress held recently on the whole confirmed overall the course pursued in recent years, and fixed the changes which have taken place in the country since Mao Zedong. Together with signs which could be interpreted as a desire to improve Soviet-Chiense relations, there are incessant speeches by Chinese leaders and the media from anti-Soviet positions.

The future will show how far the Chinese leadership is prepared to go for a real improvement in relations with our country. As far as the CPSU is concerned, its position is well known. It constantly supports the normalization of relations with the PRC. As Leonid Ilich Brezhnev stressed in his speech in Baku, the normalization of Soviet-Chiense relations would be a fine contribution toward strengthening the foundations of peace and stability in Asia and the world as a whole.

Ideological struggle, the speaker said, is not conducted generally in the abstract, but around specific problems. Issues which most trouble the broad popular masses and upon the solution of which both the state of the present day and the future of mankind depend are becoming a field of fierce ideological combat. The most important of these is the matter of war and peace.

With the coming to power in the United States of the Reagan administration, the international situation has become noticeably more complicated. Our country proposes consistent efforts aimed at preventing nuclear madness. It stands firmly on the side of peoples struggling for national liberation and social progress.

The speaker described in detail the USSR's peaceful policy and the Soviet state's aimed at curbing the arms race and at disarmament. Starting with Lenin's decree on peace and proceeding to this day, the speaker stressed, the policy of the CPSU and all the actions of the USSR and fraternal countries in the international arena confirm the great truth of the 20th century: Socialism means peace.

Dwelling on the great issues around which ideological struggle is concentrated -- those such as human rights, way of life and historical perspective -- the speaker noted that the correct solution to them can only be reached from a position of socialism. He stressed, moreover, that the broad ideological dispute on these problems poses the urgent task of lucid, skillful and convincing propaganda of the socialist way of life and communist moral code.

A large part of the speech was taken up by matters concerning the further improvement of forms and methods of ideological work and raising its effectiveness. In this connection, Comrade Rusakov isolated a number of urgent problems, stressing the need first of all to strengthen the scientific basis of ideological work and to more actively use the results of studies in the practice of ideological education.

The speech also examined in detail questions of improving the style and methods of ideological work, its material and technical base and work with cadres. Dwelling in detail on tasks contained in the decisions of the 26th party congress and the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee on ideological matters, which were adopted recently, as well as Comrade Brezhnev's instructions on them, the speaker stressed:

Our propaganda must be relevant to the present day, profound in content and clear in form. Full and timely information on issues of internal and international life is of vital necessity today for millions of Soviet people and at the same time it is one of the best means of political education, he noted.

The speech examined ways of further improving information and propaganda work, raising its relevance and the differentiation [differentsirovannost] of speeches.

In conclusion, Comrade Rusakov said: The main task being posed by the party in all ideological work is to intensify its thrust and effectiveness. Its results should be assessed according to how it influences a man, how his political consciousness, labor activity and desire to excel in socialist competition and managing production and in all spheres of social life are growing. Socialism is historically on the advance. And this objective reality of the present day must be widely brought to light in all propagandist and ideological work.

During the years of Soviet rule, our party and people have been confronted with the cruel attacks of imperialists more than once. But we went forward confidently, overcoming all obstacles. Therefore, attempts to impede our progress toward communism today -- when a society of advanced socialism has been built and there exists the mighty community of the countries of socialism, when millions of working people throughout the world are rallying beneath the banner of Marxism-Leninism -- are all the more fruitless.

The entire progress of mankind's development shows that the future lies with socialism. Herein lies the source of our optimism. Here also is the inspiring stimulus of our active and forceful struggle for the cause of communism.

U.S. TO BLAME FOR WORLD BANK IMPASSE

PM131545 Moscow EKONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA in Russian No 40, Oct 82 (Signed to Press 27 Sep 82) p 21

[Article by Yu. Nechayev: "IMF Session: Washington's Diktat"]

[Text] The annual joint session of the capitalist world's most important currency and financial organization -- the IMF and the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development [IBRD] -- has been held in the Canadian city of Toronto. The atmosphere of profound financial and economic crisis in which capitalism has now found itself was the background to this meeting of leading financial figures from the 146 countries belonging to these organizations.

The developing countries are encountering very grave problems. Their total balance of payments deficit will be approximately $100 billion this year, their foreign debts will total more than $505 billion, and they will have to pay about $100 billion in interest on loans and credits. The developing countries' gigantic foreign debt and the impossibility of covering it were foremost on the agenda of the session of the World Bank (that is the joint name given to the IMF, the IBRD and associated organizations).

But what is characteristic is that the critical situation is to a considerable degree the result of actions by the very organizations whose representatives met in Toronto. The IMF and the IBRD are the center of the international currency system of capitalism and in theory are designed to assist countries in temporary financial difficulties. But since these organizations are structured on the principle of a private joint-stock company where the biggest shareholder has the greatest weight, the deciding vote in the IMF and the IBRD belongs to the United States, without whose agreement the World Bank cannot resolve a single important issue. The United States has turned it into a tool of its economic policy, forcing the fund to impose crushing terms on debtor-countries.

Mexico's present financial problems, sharply aggravated on the very eve of the IMF session, are a graphic example of the perniciousness of this situation. That country has always been a privileged client of the IMF and of the private banks following it which are oriented toward the IMF in their credit policy. Mexico's foreign debts reached $81 billion. But while the country borrowed funds abroad for its development needs, its private capitalists were organizing the outflow of actual Mexican capital (including loaned capital) to the United States and according to Mexican President Jose Lopez Portillo have exported $22 billion in the past 3 years, wrecking the fulfillment of all projected plans. The fall in world prices for Mexican exports in connection with the world economic crisis has completed the depletion of the country's financial resources. Mexico, which had to pay its creditors a sum equivalent to 85 percent of its exports this year, found itself totally out of funds.

The United States considered this moment convenient for achieving long-nurtured plans. In exchange for financial "aid," it obliged the Mexican Government to conclude a crushing agreement on the delivery of large-scale consignments of Mexican oil to the United States and achieved the establishment of a low set ceiling for prices which cannot be raised whatever may happen on the oil market or however much the dollar may be devalued.

The fund's other clients on the verge of bankruptcy include Brazil, which has to pay creditors a sum equal to 67 percent of its exports, and Argentina, whose debt repayments are already equal to 100 percent of its exports. Chile, the Philippines, Colombia and Peru are in much the same position.

IMF circles have formed the virtually unanimous opinion that with a view to increasing its ability to supply credits the fund's resources must be increased approximately 50-100 percent by increasing the member states' dues. Such proposals were made by several West European countries, supported by representatives of the developing countries. But the United States categorically opposed this.

One way or another, Washington achieved the blocking of any increase in aid to the developing countries. The IMF-IBRD session ended without results, which presages a further deterioration in the economic situation of both developing and developed capitalist countries.

PRAVDA SCORES WESTERN APPROACH TO UNCTAD SESSION

PM130845 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 8 Oct 82 p 5

[Alekseу Vasilyev "Commentator's Column": "On Different Positions"]

[Text] The 25th session of the UNCTAD Council, which plays the part of supreme executive organ of the UN Conference on Trade and Deveopment in the internal between its sessions, has been held in Geneva. Taking part in its work were representatives of over 150 states and specialized UN institutions and nongovernmental organizations.

The UNCTAD Council discussed questions connected with the task of normalizing international economic relations. The session noted that, under the conditions of the worsening crisis now gripping the capitalist world, the struggle to remove restrictions, discrimination and inequality in international economic relations becomes particularly important.

Opposite positions emerged clearly among the UNCTAD members. On the one hand, the socialist community countries supported by the absolute majority of developing states are calling constructively for trade and economic relations to be developed on the basis of equality and mutual advantage. This includes relations between countries with different socioeconomic systems.

On the other hand, the United States and a number of its NATO allies are trying to turn trade and economic ties into a tool of political blackmail and pressure serving an aggressive foreign policy course. The United States reckons on adjusting developing countries' socioeconomic structures to its own needs. It is undermining "East-West" trade and delaying the work of important international forums devoted to trade and economic cooperation, including UNCTAD.

As the Soviet memorandum "On Obstacles to the Development of Present-Day International Trade and Economic Relations" noted, the crisis in the countries with a market economy is having a disruptive influence on international trade. At the same time trade is also being affected increasingly by Washington's policy aimed at undermining detente.

The session discussed the important question of aid to national liberation movements.

Commenting on the results of the Geneva meeting, many press organs note the constructive position of the socialist countries, which have issued a statement on the trade and economic aspects of the disarmament problem. The ending of the arms race and disarmament are vitally necessary to the economic and social progress of all countries of the world without exception. That conclusion is indisputable.

UN COMMITTEE ON WEST'S IMPACT ON THIRD WORLD

LD132204 Moscow TASS in English 2110 GMT 13 Oct 82

[Text] New York October 13 TASS -- The arms race and the heightening of international tensions, whose source is the militaristic policy pursued by the NATO countries, and the motive force of that military bloc -- the USA, are an obstacle on the way to mutually beneficial international cooperation, jeopardize peace and mutual understanding among nations, said Bulgaria's representative Ivan Garvalov. He was addressing the Second Committee of the 37th session of the U.N. General Assembly, where ECOSOC [Economic and Social Council] report is under discussion. The protracted economic crisis, through which the capitalist world is going, the policy of discrimination and boycott in the field of trade, pursued by the Western powers, negatively affect the economic positions of the developing countries.

Malaysian delegate Engineer Hee Khor pointed out a sharp aggravation of economic and financial problems of the newly-free states against the background of a serious crisis in the West. He stressed that the least developed countries find themselves in the worst position.

The monopoly circles, Mongolian delegate K. Olzvoy pointed out, are opposing a restructuring of international economic relations on a just and equal basis. The serious difficulties of the developing countries and the failure of the efforts made by them to overcome the crisis, he pointed out, are a result of the policy of the capitalist countries.

Oleg Troyanovskiy, the Soviet permanent representative to the U.N., stressed in his speech the inseparable connection between the objectives of ensuring peace, disarmament and development. Their resolution is predetermined by the bad need to shift the enormous resources, spent now to prepare for war, to peaceful purposes: elimination of unemployment, combating inflation, rendering aid to the developing countries and ensuring the well-being of all people on our planet.

We, the Soviet representative said, regard as unlawful the attempts made by the USA and its NATO allies to have recourse to all sorts of sanctions, to stage economic blockades and use against the governments unwelcome to them methods, which can be described only as blackmail. The foreign economic policy of the imperialist circles is aimed at preserving the unequal position of the developing countries and facilitating the attempts of the monopoly capital at bossing those countries.

It is indicative, Oleg Troyanovskiy continued, that the International Monetary Fund, the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, which are under the control of the USA and other leading Western powers, boycott, as before, the U.N. decisions on rendering aid by all organizations and specialized agencies to the peoples battling for their liberation and on measures to isolate the racist regime of the Republic of South Africa. No political strings are attached to the Soviet Union's assistance to the newly-free states. Soviet aid is directed at strengthening the fundamentals of truly independent national economy of those countries and is a real contribution to restructuring international economic relations, a model of international relations of a new type.

GROUP-77 MINISTERS DENOUNCE IMPERIALIST POLICIES

LD090756 Moscow TASS in English 0617 GMT 9 Oct 82

[Text] New York October 9 TASS -- A two-day meeting of foreign ministers of the Group-77 member-countries was held at the United Nations headquarters amidst bitter criticism of the self-serving economic, monetary and financial policies of the leading imperialist powers -- policies which have an adverse impact on the economic position of the developing states. A declaration passed by the meeting expresses profound concern over the continuing aggravation of tensions in the world and the intensification of the arms race -- through the fault of the West, above all, the ruling circles of the United States. The ministers noted it was vitally important that the arms race be curbed, as that would release additional funds for development purposes. The ministers denounced the attempts to subordinate international cooperation to "strategic" tasks and resolutely rejected the desire of the West to use economic aid for bringing political pressure on the Group-77 member-countries.

UN BULLETIN SHOWS BLOC, WESTERN TRADE CONTRASTS

PM131555 Moscow EKONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA in Russian No. 40, Oct 82 (Signed to Press 27 Sep 82) p 21

[Article by observer B. Rachkov: "Trends in World Trade"]

[Text] The statistical monthly MONTHLY BULLETIN OF STATISTICS published by the UN Secretariat has published in its latest issue figures for the development of international trade in 1970-1981. According to these figures the value of world exports at current prices increased from $312 billion in 1970 to $1,963 billion in 1981, or 6.3 times.

This rapid growth of foreign trade is unparalleled in world economic history. It has been caused not only by the further intensification of the international division of labor but also by economically conditioned structural changes in the world economy, including the start of the breakdown of the colonial system of prices for fuel and many types of raw material. In addition the critical processes in the capitalist economy, which were aggravated during the seventies, sharply intensified inflation in the capitalist world, giving rise to an unprecedented inflationary increase in prices for the majority of international trade commodities, including finished industrial output from the Western states. Simple calculations show that without the surge in export price inflation the value of world trade would have increased not 6.3 times but approximately 3.5 times over the period under review.

Under the influence of the crisis phenomena in the capitalist economy there was a direct decrease in world trade last year by comparison with 1980. In particular, world exports fell by $30 billion.

The greatest decline -- by $28 billion, or 2.2 percent -- was in export from the industrially developed capitalist states, which totaled $1,233 billion last year as against $1,261 billion in 1980.

UN statistics refute the bourgeois economists' allegations, commonplace in the West, that the socialist countries' foreign economic ties have also been subject to crises. The MONTHLY BULLETIN OF STATISTICS figures attest that the total volume of the socialist countries' foreign trade turnover is increasing every year and in 1981 was in fact $353 billion as against $343 billion in 1980. Here the total foreign trade turnover of the USSR and the other CEMA countries in Europe increased from $300 billion in 1980 to $306 billion last year. The principles of mutual advantage and full equality of the business partners, firmly observed by the socialist community countries, are a reliable basis for the development of economic relations with all states on a long-term and stable basis.

In particular, the socialist community countries' foreign trade is developing successfully with the liberated states of Asia, Africa and Latin America, commodity turnover with which reached $43 billion last year as against $40 billion in 1980.

At the same time the UN statistics reflect to a certain extent the fact that the most reactionary imperialist circles' course aimed at thwarting the relaxation of international tension is hindering the normal development of East-West foreign economic relations. Thus the total foreign trade turnover of the USSR and the other European CEMA countries with the industrially developed countries dropped from $94 billion in 1980 to $90 billion in 1981. This drop last year, the first in a long time, is the direct result of the aggressive policy of U.S. imperialism with respect not only to the socialist countries but also the Western states, which gain considerable advantages from the implementation of the principles of peaceful coexistence enshrined in the Final Act of the Helsinki conference.

U.S. POLICY CONDEMNED BY NONALIGNED MINISTERS

LD101410 Moscow TASS in English 1305 GMT 10 Oct 82

[Text] New York October 10 TASS -- TASS correspondent Yevgeniy Menkes reports:

The plenary meeting of the foreign ministers of non-aligned countries that ended on Saturday [9 Oct] at the United Nations Headquarters sharply condemned the United States' aggressive imperialist policy which contradicts the striving of peoples for peace, progress and cooperation.

The final communique adopted by the participants in the plenary meeting says that the present aggravation of the international situation is a result of the intrigues of the forces of imperialism, colonialism, neocolonialism, apartheid and racism, including Zionism.

"The escalation of the arms race, particularly that of nuclear arms, creates a threat to the independence of states, international peace and security and the very existence of humanity," the document says.

The communique cites concrete examples of Washington's criminal complicity with aggressive and racist regimes. The foreign ministers of the non-aligned countries sharply condemned Israel's aggression against Lebanon, expressed solidarity with the heroic struggle of the Palestinian people headed by the PLO, made a call to the Security Council to hold immediately an investigation of the circumstances of the massacres in Palestinian refugee camps in Beirut. They also called for the speediest all-embracing and just settlement of the Middle East problem under the United Nations' auspice.

The participants in the meeting expressed a profound concern over the aggravating situation in southern Africa, over the reinforcement of the South African military machine, escalation of Pretoria's aggressive actions against neighbouring countries, the strengthening of terror within the country by its authorities. The foreign ministers sharply condemned the United States' continued violations of the embargo on arms deliveries to the Republic of South Africa and also cooperation of the USA and a number of Western countries with the Republic of South Africa in the nuclear sphere. It has been decided to make a call for an urgent convocation of a meeting of the Security Council to adopt compulsive and all-embracing sanctions against the Republic of South Africa.

The communique points to the further growth of tension in Central America and the Caribbean Basin as a result of the intensification of the colonialist and imperialist policy of aggression and interference. The non-aligned movement noted with profound concern the stepping up of the United States' manoeuvres to destabilise the situation in Nicaragua, Grenada and in Cuba and to exert pressure on those countries. In this connection it has been decided to hold from January 10 to January 14, 1983 an extraordinary meeting of the Coordination Bureau of the Non-Aligned Countries in Managua, Nicaragua.

The participants in the conference made a call for the speediest solution of the Namibian problem, the Cyprus problem, for the proclamation of the Indian Ocean a peace zone and opening of global talks on economic problems.

The communique emphasizes the important role of the United Nations in the effort to curb the arms race, above all that of nuclear arms. "The United Nations," the document says, "is an important forum for maintaining international peace and security. It is necessary to exert effort for the strengthening of the United Nations and its fuller use for the solution of the most important international political, economic and social problems."

The member countries of the Non-Aligned Movement, the document says, should effectively cooperate with each other so that the movement should continue playing a positive and constructive role in the international arena.

The meeting adopted the decision to hold the seventh conference of the heads of state and government of non-aligned countries in New Delhi from March 7 to March 11, 1983.

NATO FOREIGN MINISTERS DIVERGE ON ISSUES

LD102152 Moscow in English to Great Britain and Ireland 2000 GMT 9 Oct 82

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] Last weekend there was a NATO foreign ministers' conference, an unofficial one in Canada, to try to resolve the differences. Although it was a secret meeting, one can assume there was no atmosphere of full unity of views at it. And such unity is usually reported in official NATO communiques. The meeting was rather like a wrestling bout before which the wrestlers shake hands and after that begin to twist one another's arms in a bid to win.

It is notable that although the NATO foreign ministers had gathered originally in New York for a United Nations General Assembly, they went to confer to Canada. Apparently, some of America's allies would prefer neutral ground in a display of independence from the senior partner and in an effort to reduce his pressure.

This issue for the gas-for-pipes project was an acute one before the meeting. The U.S. Secretary of State Shultz is reported to have made threats of still tougher American sanctions against the European firms that will keep up their contracts with the USSR. But the American threat had little effect and the positions of the sides remained as far apart as before.

But there are clear indications that Washington will be further relying on crude force. A display of unity may be used by the United States as a pretext to justify attempts to turn the will of European politics in the other direction. Something like that happened several years ago when one American argument in favor of deploying new missiles in Western Europe was a need to display an absence of division in face of a threat from the East after heated debates on the neutron bomb.

The dispute among allies are certain to continue also within the framework of commissions that are being set up to study the dependence of the West on eastern technology and energy resources, with each side doing its best to hold to its position. The issue of technological dependence has been raised because the United States is seeking new areas for confrontation with the USSR and new opportunities to restrain its allies who are getting ahead, thanks, to a large extent, to their cooperation with the socialist countries. This issue also means an indirect admission that Soviet technological capabilities are at the level of world standards. And that makes one regard as rather silly the American idea to interfere with the construction of the Siberian gas pipeline by denying American technology for it.

By scaring West Europeans with an allegedly growing dependence on the socialist countries, the United States makes the pretense it is not aware of the fact that broader exchanges and cooperation to mutual benefit are the call of the times and that to slow down the process means to try to go back to the age of feudal division.

By the inverted logic of Washington, dependence of the West on the East will make the West weaker in a confrontation with the USSR, but the current exchanges are to mutual advantage. Countries that are interested in one another are much less likely to resort to arms to resolve their differences. Besides that, the Soviet Union has never used these relations as a weapons and that cannot be said about the United States.

Washington is so concerned about independence of its friends in the Old World because it likes to prevent them from emerging from the crisis and to interfere with their further economic growth, since it realizes that as West Europeans trade with the East more than the United States does, they have a better chance of recovery.

It is also clear that the desire to disrupt the gas-for-pipes deal is aimed at tying Western Europeans closer to the American sources of raw materials, for example American coal, or other raw materials that are controlled by the United States, say those in the Middle East.

No communique was issued after the meeting of the NATO foreign ministers in Canada. The views of the allies diverged to much on the issue of relations with the socialist countries.

The unwillingness of the West European NATO countries to wage an economic war against the Eastern countries and to undermine mutually beneficial trade and economic relations that have taken decades to establish is too great.

MATERIALS ON AAPSO PRESIDIUM SESSION IN TASHKENT

Interview on Topics

GF111600 Tashkent International Service in Uzbek 1700 GMT 10 Oct 72

[Report on Tashkent radio interview in Tashkent with Aleksandr Dzasokhov, first deputy chairman of the Soviet Committee for Solidarity With Asian and African Countries, on occasion of the 11th AAPSO plenum in the Uzbek SSR; date not given -- read by announcer]

[Text] Dear listeners, the 11th plenum of the AAPSO Presidium will convene in Tashkent on 11 October. On the occasion of this important development, our correspondent has met and interviewed Aleksandr Dzasokhov, first deputy chairman of the Soviet Committee for Solidarity with Asian and African countries. We now draw your attention to this exchange of views entitled, "An Important Conference":

To his question about which issues will be taken up by the current session, our correspondent received the following reply:

The session of the 11th plenum of the AAPSO is being held (under) [words indistinct] state of affairs. The current era draws attention as one in which the international situation has been strained through imperialism's -- particularly U.S. imperialism's -- policy of aggression. In view of this, the society's organization's have proposed the inclusion on the agenda of important issues related to the coordinated moves of peace-loving and progressive forces against (?provocation) and imperialism. The attention of the participants of the plenum is turned to (?the matters related to the AAPSO) -- that is, to the state of affairs in the Middle East, the Near East, South Africa and Southeast Asia.

This was our correspondent's next question: Is it possible to believe that the Presidium of AAPSO has taken Tashkent [words indistinct] as a venue for its plenum because of (?a special reason)? Aleksandr Dzasokhov said:

The city of Tashkent (?has been chosen by the AAPSO Presidium as a venue for its plenum). Tashkent has been well-known for a long time, not only in the Soviet Union, but throughout the world, as a city of friendship, peace and [words indistinct]. Numerous international conferences have been held here in addition to the meetings of international progressive organizations. For example, the Afro-Asian Writers' Solidarity Movement (?began in) Tashkent.

It must be recalled here and now that the AAPSO is marking its 25th anniversary during the current year. The solidarity movement against imperialism (?was organized) during the years in which the peoples of the two great continents waged a struggle to completely rid themselves of colonialism. We are charged with the task on behalf of these peoples to achieve economic independence after the achievement of national independence. In other words, it is very important that the participants in the AAPSO Presidium plenum be acquainted with the horizon achieved in the Soviet Union, the Uzbek SSR and other Central Asian republics [sentence as heard]. This opportunity is available for them now.

Aleksandr Dzasokhov also stressed that the members of the Soviet Committee for Solidarity With Asian and African Countries have done everything possible for the success of the plenum and [words indistinct]. He added that the convocation of the AAPSO Presidium will add new strength to the move of the Asian and African peoples against imperialism.

DRA Delegation's Arrival

GF121146 Tashkent International Service in Uzbek 1700 GMT 11 Oct 82

[Text] A group of DRA representatives headed by Deputy Prime Minister Abol Majid Sarbuland has arrived in Tashkent. The members of the group have arrived in the Uzbek SSR to participate in the 11th session of the AAPSO Presidium. The high-ranking guest and his colleagues acquainted themselves with sites of interest in the capital of the Uzbek SSR on 11 October.

Rashidov Address

GF120916 Tashkent International Service in Uzbek 1700 GMT 11 Oct 82

[Report on address delivered by Sharaf Rashidov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee, during the opening meeting of the 11th AAPSO Presidium session in Tashkent on 11 October -- read by announcer]

[Text] Sharaf Rashidov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee, addressed the AAPSO Presidium meeting on the theme "For the Unity and [word indistinct] of the Forces Against Imperialism." Sharaf Rashidov said:

The current strange [acaib] days of October constitute the eve of a major festivity -- that is to say the eve of the 60th anniversary of the establishment of the Soviet Union. Uzbekistan is warmly and happily welcoming the participants of the 11th session of the AAPSO Presidium. They have arrived in Tashkent for the purpose of strengthening the unity and brotherhood of the peoples of the two great continents and consolidating their solidarity with peace-loving and (?civilized) forces in the world against imperialism.

I am very pleased to inform you that Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet, has sent his sincere regards to the participants of the session and his wishes for the success of the work to be carried out during the session.

That the session is being held in Tashkent is very meaningful. The city of Tashkent has become the center of international solidarity. State, social and political representatives and literary scholars and men of art from various countries and continents have been holding regular meetings here in Tashkent. Other [words indistinct] societies (?related) to the Afro-Asian solidarity movement are [words indistinct]. The current meeting with you, who are the representatives of the glorious movement against imperialism, is very interesting [merakli] for us.

It is common knowledge that numerous multinational states came into being throughout history. However, among these states there are none that resembles the Soviet Union. Our country is marking in a magnificent way the 60th anniversary of the establishment of the Soviet Union. About 270 (?million) people live in our fraternal socialist family in our country which covers one-sixth of the world. They are [words indistinct] of the 15 allied soviet republics. The current days in these republics do not resemble those during the czarist empire. This is true for the peoples of Central Asia, particularly to the Uzbek SSR. Our progressive country was (?regarded as the most underdeveloped country) of the czarist Russia. Currently, however, Uzbekistan has become a socialist country where roses are blossoming. In the course of the years that have lapsed since the establishment of the Soviet Union, industrial output in the Uzbek SSR increased by 411 percent.

The holding of the meeting of the representatives of the anti-imperialist movement of the AAPSO in Tashkent has created an opportunity for the adoption of decisions on the most vital issues.

Matters related to war and peace and to preventing nuclear disaster, safeguarding the independence of the peoples against imperialist onslaughts and consolidating international security will be discussed in the course of the Tashkent session. These issues are related to the vital interests of humanity as a whole. The current situation in the world is very tense. This state of affairs may (?lead to) a serious situation. Imperialist forces -- particularly the United States -- are pursuing a policy aimed at providing them with military superiority. They are moving to obstruct with fire and sword the peoples progress in independence and social development. They are also moving to force the peoples to accept the strong measures they want to impose on the people by consolidating their political and economic domination.

The disaster befallen the peoples of Lebanon and Palestine constitutes a clear evidence of this fact. The peoples of Lebanon and Palestine have become the victims of the aggressive policy pursued by the ruling circles in Israel which are receiving multilateral support from the United States. The (?biased) behavior of Israel in Lebanon cannot be conductive toward resolving the local issue. The biased Israeli behavior is aimed at (?creating the necessary ground) for realizing U.S. officials' (?conspiracies) in the Middle East and the Near East. This is common knowledge to all. Among these conspiracies are the following: Establishing military bases for Pentagon and for others in the Middle East and the Near East and converting this large region which is close to the southern sectors of the Soviet Union into a permanent military frontier of the United States in foreign lands.

Together with other peace-loving countries, the Soviet Union is categorically rejecting imperialist interference in the affairs of the Asian and African countries. They are (?vigorously pursuing a policy aimed at creating peaceful (?coexistence) and good-neighborly relations between the peoples and between the countries.

We, the brave and [word indistinct] group of the international democratic movement against imperialism, are meeting on the occasion of the eve of the 25th jubilee anniversary of the AAPSO. The Soviet people warmly congratulate the AAPSO on the occasion of its 25th anniversary and express their wishes for the success of the AAPSO in its exalted task of [safeguarding] the interests of the peoples of Asia and Africa, [maintaining] the unity and (?cohesion) among the forces opposed to imperialism and [consolidating] world peace by maintaining the independence and security of the peoples.

Other Speakers

LD112340 Moscow TASS in English 2050 GMT 11 Oct 82

[Excerpts] Tashkent October 11 TASS -- Soviet people express solidarity with the courageous anti-imperialist struggle of the peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America, Mirza Ibragimov, chairman of the Soviet Afro-Asian Solidarity Committee, has declared. He addressed today the opening of the 11th session of the Presidium of the Afro-Asian People's Solidarity Organisation (AAPSO) devoted to the 25th anniversary of this international organisation.

Mirza Ibragimov denounced the U.S. military circles which are continuing the course toward escalating the arms race and developing with open cynicism mad plans of fighting a nuclear war. It is with their connivance and complicity that the Israeli aggressors stage barbarous atrocities and genocide against the Lebanese and Palestinian peoples, and the South African racists expand their aggression against Angola and other nations and continue unlawful occupation of Namibia.

AAPSO Secretary-General Nuri 'Abd ar-Razzak pointed out in his report that the Afro-Asian solidarity movement has vigorously and effectively facilitated throughout its history the mobilisation of the progressive and democratic forces and the masses to struggle against imperialism and colonialism. It clearly showed the significance of the unity of action of the peoples who have become an effective and influential political force in the world today. He highly assessed the Soviet Union's peace proposals, especially its pledge not to be the first to use nuclear weapons, as well as other initiatives directed at averting nuclear catastrophe.

The head of the PLO delegation, member of the National Council of Palestine, 'Abdallah Hawrani, stressed that the Palestinian people feel support of all progressive forces in their difficult struggle. Of exceptional importance is solidarity of the countries and peoples in Asia and Africa. The actions by the U.S. administration which has armed the Israeli military with weapons that have brought death and suffering to thousands upon thousands of Palestinians and Lebanese are in striking contrast with the noble stand of the Soviet Union, Hawrani said.

Session's Continuation

GF131511 Tashkent Domestic Service in Russian 1315 GMT 13 Oct 82

[Summary] The 11th session of the AAPSO Presidium is continuing in Tashkent. In the third day of the session, the representatives of over 60 countries and 15 international and regional organizations discussed collective measures in the struggle for achieving peace on the planet, for friendship and mutual understanding among peoples and for adopting a unified stance against all kinds of imperialist conspiracies. During the morning meeting, the representatives discussed tasks for organizing solidarity of African and Asian peoples to be directed at consolidating the struggle of the people of South Africa and Namibia. The participants in the meeting spoke about the necessity to liberate all people of the region. During the evening meeting, questions of collective efforts for maintaining peace, security and cooperation among peoples were discussed. The participants also discussed tasks for further struggle of peoples against imperialist threats.

With great enthusiasm, the participants of the meeting spoke about the many-sided and offered by the Soviet people to the Asian and African peoples in support of their struggle for freedom and progress. The participants in the meeting also highly assessed the new Soviet peace initiative recently proposed by the leader of the Soviet party and government, Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

INTERNATIONAL LEGAL SCHOLARS RECEIVED BY ALIYEV

PM21113 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 29 Sep 82 p 4

[Text] Baku, 28 Sep (TASS) -- Methodological problems of the science of law were discussed by the participants in a session of the International Association for the Philosophy of Law and Social Philosophy Presidium. Within the framework of the session a symposium was held at which there was a broad exchange of opinions between Soviet and foreign scholars. The guests familiarized themselves with research carried out by the Azerbaijan Academy of Sciences Institute of Philosophy and Law. The session of the Presidium of the association, which unites representatives of 47 countries, discussed organizational questions connected with the world congress of legal experts scheduled for next year. Today the participants in the Baku meeting were received by G.A. Aliyev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee.

U.S. SEEN UNDERMINING EAST-WEST MILITARY BALANCE

LD131114 Moscow World Service in English 1000 GMT 13 Oct 82

[Text] Commander of the Armed Forces of the Warsaw Treaty Organization, Soviet Marshal Kulikov, has qualified as a deliberate distortion of real facts the thesis advanced in the West about the military potential of NATO being strategically behind that of the Warsaw Treaty Organization. It is the balance of forces that has become an objective factor of stability of the international sitaution, and a starting point which put the beginning to relaxation of tension. The marshal made this statement for the newspaer MOSCOW NEWS. The thesis about NATO lagging behid the Warsaw Treaty is meant to justify the course of the Reagan administration of undermining the balance between the two sides, he said.

FORMER U.S. AMBASSADOR URGES END TO SANCTIONS

LD131106 Moscow World Service in English 0700 GMT 13 Oct 82

[From the "A Look at the World at Midweek" program by Pavel Kuznetsov]

[Text] Accepting the peace prize given annually at the Frankfurt fair in Federal Germany, U.S. diplomat and historian George Kennan has called for an end to economic sanctions against the Soviet Union. He said: The attempt to prevent or set back the entire economic development of another people has no place in the politics of a democratic state in times of peace. These are means for preparing a new war, not the means of preventing one. Indeed, George Kennan continued in his Sunday speech, we have to put an end to the often systematic condemnation which if not stopped will really make war inevitable by making it seem inevitable.

These long quotations from Mr Kennan's speech at the Frankfurt book fair, where he received the peace prize of the West German publishing industry, are not meant to portray the former U.S. ambassador to Moscow as being pro-Soviet, not at all. In that same Sunday speech George Kennan has made some very stinging remarks about us here, but perhaps like no other American Mr Kennan draws a clear line between criticism and attempts to change the political system in the Soviet Union.

In December we are going to mark the 60th anniversary of the formation of the USSR as a federal state. It took place 5 years after the 1917 socialist revolution in Russia, and I tell you that among other things we will once again recall the following: Between 1918 - 1920 THE LONDON TIMES 83 times informed its readers about the imminent fall of Bolshevism in Russia. Let us put the horse before the cart at least for the sake of being honest with history for just one time. Whose troops landed in the north, south, west and east of Soviet Russia in 1918 -- that is, less than 1 year after the socialist revolution? They were British, French, American, Japanese and so on. I do not recall a single Russian or Soviet invasion of Great Britain in the past 100 years, nor do I recall any Soviet troops that were landing at Portland, Oregon, or some other place in the United States.

Well, it is not that our memory is that long and unforgiving, but everything has a beginning. When the birth of Soviet power was greeted with such antagonism, hostility and even armed intervention by a group of free and democratic nations, I would certainly expect some apprehensions here about the West. At that time George Kennan was not the U.S. ambassador to Moscow, nor was there any constructive criticism. In 1917 there was only the West's urge to defeat strangle and kill socialism even before it had time to develop. Criticism of socialism came later on when we became strong enough to defend ourselves. This nation has gone through trade sanctions and embargoes. We again have trade sanctions slapped on us by the Reagan administration. Being a poor nation in 1917 the last thing we wanted was to spend money on weapons, but we had to. And like 60 years ago the arms race is meant to exhaust us economically.

Being a constructive critic, George Kennan is against the arms race, but in the Reagan administration they seek to change the political system here so they are for it. We do accept criticism in the framework of peaceful coexistence, but a policy aimed at changing the political system here is unacceptable. Moreover it is dangerous, like Mr Kennan said on Sunday at Frankfurt. The West would by its own talk really make war inevitable by making it seem inevitable.

FAILURE OF U.S. 'FOREIGN ECONOMIC EXPANSION' SEEN

LD131530 Moscow TASS in English 1143 GMT 13 Oct 82

[Text] Moscow October 13 TASS -- The United States is losing its former commanding positions", in the capitalist world the EKONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA (ECONOMIC GAZETTE) writes today. The share of the United States in capitalist industrial production in 1980 dropped to 34 from 50 percent in 1950. Moreover, as regards some individual products the share of the United States in world output has declined even more sharply, noteably in steel from 26 to 15 per cent, in electric power from 38 to 30 per cent, and in oil production from 33 to 14 per cent. Western Europe nations are well ahead of the United States in some branches of technology.

"And precisely due to the fact that the United States is losing its former commanding positions", the gazette writes, "U.S. imperialism is intensifying pressure on allies and the developing states. At the initiative of the administration a boycott of a number of French, British and West German companies has been announced, This came as punishment for their refusal to toe the United States' line on trade with the Soviet Union. The United States has started a trade war on steel companies of Western Europe. It has clamped barriers in the way of import of steel and steel products. Similar measures followed with respect to the European export of agricultural produce."

Foreign economic expansion of the United States, the gazette writes, has done little to improve the image of the present U.S. Administration, and, quite naturally, failed to help overcome current economic difficulties. Since July 1981 the volume of industrial production in the country has dropped substantially, housing construction shrunk 12.4 per cent. Unemployment grew from 7.8 million people one year ago to 11.3 million, reaching a record high since 1934.

Historical experience shows that economic expansion has never provided solutions to economic problems. On the contrary, it has always exacerbated them. It is only economic cooperation, an end to the arms race as well as to the attempts to set things in order at the expense of others that will open up a road toward surmounting difficulties, the paper writes in conclusion.

CIA SEEN USING PRIVILEGED INFORMATION FOR PROFIT

LD131518 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0637 GMT 13 Oct 82

[Text] Moscow, 13 Oct (TASS) -- CIA agents "are far from being disinterested parties, and, making use of the secure curtain of secrecy surrounding their activities, they often successfully mix work with various types of shady dealings which earn them a good income," SSHA: EKONOMIKA, POLITIKA, IDEOLOGIYA states in its October number.

In addition to carrying out their secret missions, the airline companies belonging to the CIA, for example, are actively engaged in commercial operations, and private air companies often accuse them of unfair competition. The CIA air companies have received tens of millions of dollars annually for transporting cargo under contracts made with the Pentagon, the State Department and other government establishments. As a result, as one CIA director has admitted, the agency had the possibilty of receiving any services from its air companies completely free of charge. This state of affairs clearly suited the leadership of the U.S. intelligence network, and it never attempted to get to the bottom of the machinations carried out by its agents in the airline business.

The journal recalls that the coup d'etat organized by the CIA in Iran in 1953, when Prime Minister Mossadeq was overthrown and the shah was placed on the throne, had not only political but purely economic aims as well. As a direct result of the coup, London lost its monopoly over Iranian oil, and 40 percent of the shares of the new oil consortium formed after the coup were gained by U.S. companies. It is typical that the veteran of the American intelligence service Kermit (Kim) Roosevelt earned the particular gratitude of the oil industrialists for his direct organization and management of the coup. He transferred from the CIA to the Gulf Oil Corporation, which became part of the new consortium, and a few years later became its vice president.

The entire many thousand-strong host of the American spy organization is gripped by the pursuit of personal gain, the article points out. Whereas the upper ranks trade in connections and information, however, petty officials at the lower levels cope as best they can. The American press long featured the names of former CIA agents E. Wilson and F. Terpil, who traded abroad in arms, munitions, explosives and even instruments of torture, while also forming, for a suitable recompense, groups of cutthroats from the "green berets." Such services were offered to all who were ready to pay.

"Incidentally, the journal stresses, even the present CIA director, Casey, is suspected of making use for his own profit secret information to which he has access. In any case, when he assumed his post he did not transfer to anonymous guardianship the shares he owned, as is usually supposed to be done by high-ranking state officials. He and his wife own shares in 27 companies with large capital investments abroad totaling no less than $1.8 million. As director of the CIA, Casey has access to the broadest possible secret economic information, and such data, THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE believes "are of great value to a man who wishes to keep his capital in shares."

ADMINISTRATION SEEN BRAINWASHING U.S. PUBLIC

LD050820 Moscow TASS in English 0732 GMT 5 Oct 82

[Text] Moscow October 5 TASS -- Starting from 1979 the USA has launched on an unprecedented scale a campaign of brainwashing the population through all channels of ideological indoctrination -- from television to the press, from the cinema to literature and the arts, Yuriy Zhukov, a political observer of the newspaper PRAVDA points out today. This campaign, Yuriy Zhukov stresses, assumed the following forms: First, people were assured that a deadly "Soviet menace" was allegedly looming large over America and the whole of the "Western" world, and that it was necessary to ward it off immediately; secondly, they were assured that the USA had allegedly recovered from the "Vietnam syndrome" and is ready to start again a struggle for the eradication of communism. Third, the idea was instilled in them that confrontation with the USSR, including nuclear confrontation, was inevitable and was, in fact, not so terrible, as a nuclear war could be allegedly won. It is apt to recall in this connection the directive signed by Reagan late in May 1982, which, as the newspaper PHILADELPHIA INQUIRER claimed, gives a signal for an economic, diplomatic and propaganda offensive against the Soviet Union.

The article recalls that speaking on August 3, 1982, Reagan called for a "world-wide crusade in defense of freedom and a global campaign in defence of democracy. We have mor than once had occasion to see what the U.S. President implies by freedom and democracy after the example of such events as the U.S.-Israeli aggression in Lebanon and the carnage staged by the interventionists in Beirut, the brigand actions of American placemen in El Salvador, the underclared war of the USA and its partners against Afghanistan, the crude and persistent, but futile attempts to sidetrack Poland by means of subversive activities from the socialist path and return it into the capitalist system."

In analysing these speeches and, which is even more important, the specific actions of the present U.S. Administration, Yuriy Zhukov points out, one can clearly see that these are already not propaganda ploys, but quite a concrete political strategy. "The intention which is proclaimed as its ultimate goal is to resolve the already 65 years old historical dispute between the social systems in favour of capitalism and thus pave the way for the implementation of the old dream of the most aggressive forces of American imperialism to ensure world domination for the USA."

U.S. 'PERSECUTION' OF SOVIET DIPLOMATS CRITICIZED

LD122308 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1545 GMT 12 Oct 82

[From "The World Today" program presented by political observer Boris Kalyagin]

[Text] UN Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar has issued a report on measures designed to ensure the security of diplomatic and consular missions and their representatives.

The document acknowledges that the diplomatic missions of many countries are forced to operate in Washington, New York and other U.S. cities under abnormal conditions, in an atmosphere of persecution and unending provocations. The chief target of such acts, which are being carried out with the connivance of the official authorities, are the missions of the USSR and other socialist states, as well as of a number of developing countries.

More specifically, in November and December of last year, Soviet institutions in New York were attacked and firearms and explosive devices were used. However, none of those responsible was ever punished. Furthermore, recently the U.S. Congress approved a special bill concerning foreign missions which in effect aims at making the work of the representatives of the Soviet Union in the United States even more difficult.

PRC, USSR OFFICIALS ON TALKS, RELATIONS

Peng Zhen Remarks

HK120224 Hong Kong WEN WEI PO in Chinese 12 Oct 82 p 1

[Dispatch from Cheng Hsiang "Peng Zhen Speaks on Sino-Soviet Relations"]

[Excerpt] Beijing, 11 Oct -- Today, NPC Vice Chairman Peng Zhen told West German President Karl Carstens that China is attempting to improve relations with the Soviet Union and efforts in this respect should be able to achieve some success. Peng Zhen said this to the West German guest at a time when China and the Soviet Union are holding talks to normalize their relations. Negotiations between the vice ministers of China and the Soviet Union began last week, but so far neither side has disclosed anything about the talks. Therefore, what Peng Zhen said has attracted the attention of diplomats here.

According to reports, Peng Zhen told Carstens that China and the Soviet Union have held another round of talks on partially easing relations between the two countries. China believes that the tense relations at present can be eased but does not believe the Soviet Union will change its hegemonist policy.

Peng Zhen said: Lately, Brezhnev has repeatedly put on a conciliatory pose. However, to China, concrete actions are more important. According to reports, Peng Zhen also said: The Sino-Soviet border is several thousand kilometers long and the Soviet Union could launch an aggression at any time. However, China does not fear this because the Soviet Army of 1 million soldiers deployed on its border is not capable of defeating China. He also reiterated that China has neither the intention of invading the Soviet Union nor the strength to attack it.

Regarding the international situation, Peng Zhen said: While the two superpowers -- the Soviet Union and the United States -- are both contending for world domination, which constitutes a serious threat to world peace, the major threat is made by the Soviet Union. The Soviet Union is like a tiger covetous of delicious food and is gazing at Western Europe and West Germany. Therefore, a strong NATO and EEC are very important for peace in Europe.

Peng Zhen stated: The United States is also a hegemonist country. It stubbornly persists in arms sales to Taiwan. This has caused China to be concerned about relations between the two countries. China hopes to resolve the Taiwan issue by peaceful means. Therefore, China is willing to wait patiently but this is entirely China's internal affair.

Deng Xiaoping Remarks

OW131016 Hong Kong AFP in English 0934 GMT 13 Oct 82

[By Elisabeth Chang]

[Excerpts] Beijing, Oct 13 (AFP) -- China intends to raise the range of subjects of discord, which have bedeviled Sino-Soviet relations in the last two decades, during discussions currently going on here between the Soviet Union and China, Chinese leader Deng Xiaoping said today. Mr Deng, the man who has dominated China since Mao, was speaking to visiting West German President Karl Carstens, a source (?close to) Mr Carstens said.

The source said Mr Deng had recalled [word indistinct] China had agreed to renew Sino-Soviet dialogue, frozen by Beijing three years ago when Soviet troops entered Afghanistan, but had simultaneously proclaimed its opposition to three elements of Soviet foreign policy.

Discussions between the two communist giants [words indistinct] going since last week and Mr Deng has reitereated Chinese irritation at the mass of Soviet troops on their common border, Moscow's support for Vietnam's intervention in Cambodia and the Soviet presence in Afghanistan.

Mr Deng nevertheless indicated that while [words indistinct] Soviet [words indistinct] it still regarded it both normal and necessary to open a dialogue with the Soviet Union, the German source said.

The West German source said that during the 50-minute talks with Mr Carstens, Mr Deng had not given any indication on how the discussions with Mr Ilichev were going.

The talks have been wrapped in great secrecy and it is not even known how long they will last. However, Mr Deng did say that all the outstanding questions in Sino-Soviet relations should be raised. This appears to contradict the Soviet wish not to discuss matters touching on third countries -- clearly intended to avoid tackling the problem of Vietnam or Afghanistan.

China has publicly stated since before discussions started that Soviet involvement in Vietnam and Afghanistan and the Soviet presence on its borders represented a threat to security. The Soviet Union keeps about one million soldiers along its common border with China and in Outer Mongolia.

On Monday another Chinese leader, Politburo member Peng Zhen, told Mr Carstens that a reduction in tension between China and the Soviet Union was possible but said the disagreements between the two states were deep.

Kovalenko on Troop Withdrawals

OW131049 Tokyo KYODO in English 1034 GMT 13 Oct 82

[Excerpts] Tokyo Oct 13 KYODO -- China and the Soviet Union appear to be stepping up efforts for an approach to put an end to their 20-year hostility, former Japan Socialist Party leader Seiichi Katsumata said Wednesday. Katsumata, who has just returned home from a three-week tour to the Soviet Union, East Germany and France, said he gained such impressions through discussions with Ivan Kovalenko, deputy chief of the Soviet Communist Party's International Affairs Bureau.

A major stumbling block for Sino-Soviet rapproachement will be troop withdrawals from areas along the thousands of kilometers of border between the two countries, he said.

Katsumata quoted Kovalenko as saying that the Soviet Union would meet China's demand for reduction of Soviet troops on the China-Soviet border if China cuts its border forces of two million troops.

Kovalenko said the Soviet Union was ready to withdraw Soviet troops from Mongolia at once if Mongolia agrees, Katsumata said.

Katsumata said he was also told by Kovalenko that the Soviet Union would refuse to take the initiative for the withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from Kampuchea because it would constitute interference in Vietnamese and Kampuchean domestic affairs.

IMPERIALISM IMPEDES BETTER USSR-PRC RELATIONS

OW140453 Moscow in Mandarin to China 1600 GMT 13 Oct 82

[(Kalin) Commentary: "The Imperialist Stand Regarding the Normalization of Soviet-Chinese Relations"]

[Text] The China policy of the CPSU and the Soviet state is always based on the fact that the fundamental and long-term interests of the Soviet people are identical with those of the Chinese people. Our country has consistently advocated an all-round readjustment of Soviet-Chinese relations on the basis of equality and conformity with the interests of the people of the two countries. As everyone knows, the Soviet Union is not only promoting the all-round normalization of Soviet-Chinese relations, but striving for the restoration of good-neighborly and friendly relations between the two countries. It is known to all that the Soviet Union has put forward a series of concrete, constructive proposals for this purpose.

Some indications now emanating from China may be said to reveal its wish to improve relations with the Soviet Union. As has been reported, Rusakov, member of the Secretariat of the CPSU Central Committee, dealt with this point at a science meeting in Tallinn City on 12 October. Comrade Rusakov quoted Comrade Brezhnev's recent speech in Baku as saying: Normalizing Soviet-Chinese relations will constitute a good contribution to strengthening peace and stability in Asia and the whole world. In this connection, station observer (Kalin) writes:

The idea that Soviet-Chinese relations may take a turn for the better has caused uneasiness and concern in the imperialist camp. Enemies of the cause of peace and social progress are well aware that normalization of Soviet-Chinese relations means strengthening the position of socialism in the world and consolidation of socialist development in China. The confrontation between China and the Soviet Union is obviously advantageous to the West. People in the West know this very well. This is why they are so worried over the possibility of (?the Soviet Union and China ceasing to confront each other). The American paper CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR brazenly discussed this point. The U.S. imperialists and their partners say: Our objective is a strategic one. It is designed to obstruct, in every possible way, the normalization of Soviet-Chinese relations, to make China break away from socialism, to get China onto the capitalist road and to wantonly vilify Soviet foreign policy.

To realize such schemes, the imperialists have incited China to believe that it is under Soviet threat, which is actually nonexistent, have lured China with prospects of economic cooperation with the West and have imbued China with the view of so-called common interests. THE NEW YORK TIMES recently carried an anti-Soviet article by former U.S. President Nixon, which is proof of this. This article is full of anti-Soviet fallacies from beginning to end. Never concealing his antisocialist intentions, Nixon said that the key to China's economic achievements in the future is that it should further break away from communism. The position of Nixon and other imperialists in this regard is clear.

The imperialists have never been, are not and will never be friends of socialism. They earnestly wish to make China deviate from the road of socialist development. Therefore they will try in every possible way to obstruct the normalization of Soviet-Chinese relations and to make it difficult.

However, the position of those who side with the imperialists and make propaganda in the service of imperialism can only be condemned. Their actions are harmful to the interests of world socialism. We are deeply convinced that the imperialists' heinous schemes can never prevail. They have openly launched a crusade against communism and have gone all out to pursue their policy to divide the socialist forces. What will prevail is bound to be the interests of the peaceful and socialist forces and those of the Chinese people. The Chinese people hope that their country will become a prosperous socialist state.

ANTI-UK STRIKE IN HONG KONG, GUANGZHOU RECALLED

OW140301 Moscow in Mandarin to Southeast Asia 1230 GMT 13 Oct 82

[Text] Fifty-six years ago, one of the major events in the annals of the Chinese people's struggle against imperialism -- the world famous general strike in Guangzhou and Hong Kong -- came to an end. In this regard, this station's observer (Li Ding) writes:

The general strike was launched by seamen, workers and staff members, and their supporters, the workers of Guangzhou, in 1925 and 1926. They declared to the whole world that the Chinese patriots were against the British colonialists' rule in Chinese territory. The strike, in which over 250,000 people took part, lasted 16 months. It was an unprecedented strike for those days.

In addition to economic demands, such as an 8-hour work day, minimum guaranteed wages and labor protection, the strikers also put forward political demands, such as equality between the Chinese people and the foreigners before the law, the right of Chinese residents in Hong Kong to participate in elections of the administrative organs in Hong Kong, and so forth. Incidentally, many of their demands have yet to materialize.

The Chinese patriots maintained that the ultimate goal of their struggle was to abolish all the unequal treaties imposed on China by Britain and other Western powers. Based on those unequal treaties, the British not only dominated everything in Hong Kong -- and such domination continues today -- they also enjoyed extraterritorial rights in other parts of China as well. In other words, the British were free from the jurisprudence of Chinese law. In Guangzhou, Shanghai, Beijing and other large cities, there were also foreign concessions in which the foreign occupants had their special administrative organs, independent of Chinese Government control, and which also had their own troops and police. Rather than properly store their weapons, these foreign troops and police often used them on the Chinese. For example, a few weeks before the general strike was launched, the notorious ("May") incident took place in Shanghai. During this incident, the British police opened fire at the Chinese people who were taking part in a peaceful parade. The British imperialists' bold brutalities, plus their humiliation of the Chinese people in Hong Kong and the heavy work load in that British colony, finally became unbearable to the Chinese people.

The Hong Kong Seamen's Federation rose first against the colonialists. Its action was later supported by the workers of other trades. Shortly afterwards, the incident developed into a general strike.

Because of lack of workers, all foreign enterprises either had to be closed down or to reduce production. Even the household amahs left their British employers. The working people in Guangzhou later joined the general strike in Hong Kong to voice their support. In the course of the general strike, the Chinese patriots also declared a blockade of Hong Kong and a boycott of British-made commodities throughout China. Because of these actions, the British governor of Hong Kong declared martial law. During a bloody massacre of the Chinese people in the British concession in Shamian, Guangzhou, the imperialists killed more than 50 people and wounded nearly 200 others. The British colonialists' brutalities in Chinese territory had the full endorsement and support of the Western powers, including the United States. In the USSR, mass rallies were held during the strike to condemn the imperialists' brutalities. The Soviet people also donated money to support the strikers.

The general strike, however, failed to bring about the collapse of British colonial rule within Chinese territory, because not only were the patriots weaker than the imperialist powers' combined strength in those days, the imperialist powers had the cooperation of the reactionaries in China.

Even today, the British try desperately to hold on to this last colony in Asia. Shortly after her visit to China, British Prime Minister Thatcher declared that she thought the Anglo-Chinese treaties signed in the last century, which are still effective, are valid under international law. But those treaties were imposed on China by the British imperialists following their armed aggression against China.

USSR SUPPORTED CHINA AGAINST JAPAN IN 1930's

OW131751 Moscow in Mandarin to China 0700 GMT 12 Oct 82

[Ninth in a series of talks by Alekseyev entitled "Fragments of the History of Soviet-Chinese Friendship"]

[Excerpts] The Soviet Union opposed the Japanese imperialists' invasion of China's northeast in the early 1930's. The Japanese militarists thought at that time that to establish a strategic military base in China's northeast would be especially effective in opposing communism, the Soviet Union and the Chinese revolutionary forces.

Thus, the Japanese Army invaded China's northeast in the night 10-19 September 1931. Anti-Soviet elements in Japan, the United States and Britain and the Chinese KMT leaders insisted that the purpose of the Japanese invasion of China's northeast was not to oppose China but to prepare a base against the Soviet Union. However, facts showed that the Japanese aggressors' strategic plan was to occupy and conquer all of China.

The Chinese KMT Government did nothing to ward off the aggressors. Instead of worrying about the Japanese bandits, it feared the growing strength of the Chinese people's forces in the Soviet zones in China. The KMT government sent its troops to attack the central soviet zone and refused to accuse Japan at the League of Nations. Only the Soviet Union vigorously condemned the Japanese invasion of China's northeast and supported the Chinese people in their resistance against the Japanese aggressors. The Soviet press exposed and condemned the Japanese aggressive design on China. Mass rallies and demonstrations were held in our country against the Japanese invasion of China. The Chinese public and patriots were deeply grateful for the tremendous aid and support given by the Soviet Union.

Shortly after Japan's invasion of China's northeastern territory, the Soviet Foreign Ministry reminded Mo Dehui, head of the Chinese delegation in Moscow, that Soviet-Chinese relations must be normalized as soon as possible. Soviet-Chinese relations were undermined in 1929 by the imperialists and the KMT instigators plotting war in the Far East. Normal relations with the Nanjing government was restored in December 1932 after the Soviet Union made indefatigable efforts through diplomatic channels, and the Chinese rejoiced at the restoration of diplomatic relations between China and the Soviet Union.

On 17 December 1932 a mass rally was held in Shanghai which adopted a letter to the Soviet Government. The letter said that the Chinese and Russian nations should share weal and foe and that only by allying themselves in the common struggle could peace in east Asia be guaranteed. On the same day, Lu Xun together with more than 50 other progressive personages sent a congratulatory message to Moscow saying that only the Soviet Union was a genuine friend of the oppressed people and that the resumption of Sino-Soviet relations reflected the ardent aspirations of the Chinese people.

The Soviet Union joined the League of Nations in 1934 and after that vigorously defended China in the international arena. The Soviet public opinion in favor of China and the Soviet Government's views made known to Nanjing and the capitals of other imperialist powers frustrated the aggressors' design and curbed any moves to suppress and restrict the Chinese people in striking back against the Japanese aggressors.

RPP: NEW BOOKS ON CHINA PUBLISHED IN MOSCOW

OW132113 Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in Mandarin to China 1100 GMT 11 Oct 82

[Summary] "'East and West,' a new book compiled and written by Soviet scholars, has been published in Moscow. The new book is a collection of many articles about how the West accepted the literature and art of Japan, Korea, India and other oriental countries. The book contains a great deal of materials about China. Among them are some translations of ancient Chinese poems and research articles, such as the article by (Ma Liangwen), lecturer of the University of Moscow and Sinologist, which introduces how ancient Chinese poems have influenced the works of Pound, an American poet and one of the most noted representatives of contemporary Western literature."

Soviet scholar Pankov's new book "History of Modern Japanese Bourgeoisie" deals with certain major issues about Japan's China policies during the late 19th and early 20th centuries. The author stresses that many Japanese Sinologists have been trying to reverse the verdicts passed upon Japanese militarism and wipe out the countless crimes committed by Japanese aggressors against the Chinese people.

"Another new book has been added to the collection of military memoirs. It is the memoir entitled 'Charge Toward Harbin' by General Beloborodov, twice Soviet war hero who took part in the Soviet Army's Manchuria campaign. In this book, he introduces the way Soviet troops crushed Japan's major force, the Kwantung Army, within a few days in August 1945. The campaign liberated 40 million people in northeast China who had been enslaved by the Japanese occupiers for 14 years." The blood shed by the Soviet soldiers and Chinese patriots who gave up their lives in the hills and fields of northeast China strengthened the friendship between the Soviet and Chinese people.

"A book entitled 'The Nanjing Kuomintang [KMT] and the Workers Issues' has been jointly published by the Institute of Oriental Studies and the Institute of the International Workers' Movement of the USSR Academy of Sciences. The book deals with the historical period from Chiang Kai-shek's becoming a traitor in April 1927 to the occupation of northeast China by the Japanese imperialists in the fall of 1931. A total of 65 documents released by the KMT and the Nanking government in those days are included in the book. These documents have convincingly proved how the Chiang Kai-shek antipeople clique split the workers' movement and instigated some workers to oppose other workers and subordinated the working class' interests to the interests and objectives of the bourgeoisie."

CHINESE CHESS GRANDMASTER WINS IN TBILISI

LD131108 Moscow TASS in English 1049 GMT 13 Oct 82

[Text] Tbilisi October 13 TASS -- Liu Shilan, 20, from China, one of the winners of the Tbilisi interzonal women's chess tournament, has gained the right to the title of an International Grandmaster to become the first woman Grandmaster in her country and on the whole of the Asian Continent.

The class of play was praised by specialists. That is what Nona Gaprindashvili (USSR), five times world champion, says about Liu Shilan: "During the world chess olympic tournament two years ago the Chinese women's team earned many flattering comments. Already then Liu Shilan stood out for her mature and bold play. Since then her stature as a chess player has grown considerably. She has a rather rich arsenal of opening versions. Her good theoretical training enables her to bring a variety to her play and her excellent technique and foresight enable her to play quickly and without any time trouble."

"I prepared carefully for the tournament because I wanted very much to become a challenge," Liu Shilan confessed after the competitions. She is a second-year student of Sichuan University where she majors in history. She took up chess at the age of 12 and is the five times champion of China.

As a member of the Chinese national team, Liu Shilan will soon play at the world chess olympic tournament in Switzerland.

RPP NEWS CITES PRC WORLD BANK LOANS, LOCAL CRIME

OW111455 [Editorial Report] Moscow RPP in Mandarin to Southeast Asia at 1000 GMT on 11 October, in its news program, carries the following two reports on the PRC:

"Like India, China will become a big borrower of the World Bank, according to a report by THE NEW YORK TIMES. China's obtaining more loans from the World Bank has caused serious concern among many developing nations in Asia. They worry that this may mean less loan opportunities for themselves."

"According to a report by Guangzhou's NANFANG RIBAO, three local cadres have been arrested by the authorities for selling public land to individuals for housing construction."

PROSPECTS FOR SOVIET TROOP WITHDRAWAL FROM DRA

LD131018 Moscow in English to South and Southeast Asia 1400 GMT 7 Oct 82

[Ivan Lavrov commentary]

[Text] Numerous facts prove that Pakistan remains the chief bridgehead of the undeclared war against Afghanistan. The testimony of captured of anti-Afghan mercenaries and the documents confiscated from them are the best proof.

In this situation the attempts of the Pakistani side to come out with unrealistic conditions of improving relations with Afghanistan seem most unsuitable. For example, they demand the withdrawal of the limited Soviet army contingent from Afghanistan before other problems causing tension in the region are removed. It should be remembered that the Soviet army units were invited by the Afghan side in line with the Treaty of Friendship, Neighborliness and Cooperation between the two countries, and the Soviet Union did its duty by its partner under the agreement. And the Pakistani politicians who treat things objectively realize this fact. For example, the prominent figure in Baluchistan, (Akbar tan-Bukhti), has said in an interview for the newspaper NAWA-E WAQT that the Soviet Union came to help Afghanistan at the request of its government, and that Pakistan should not criticise the move or interfere in the internal affairs of that country.

The Afghan leader, Babrak Karmal, has said that the Soviet contingent will remain in the country until international guarantees are given of the cessation of interference, aggression and foreign provocation. So the duration of the presence of the Soviet army contingent in Afghanistan in fact depends on those who are waging an undeclared war against the republic. The sooner (?their) outside forces realize the hopelessness of their adventure, the quicker the Soviet troops will be withdrawn from Afghanistan. Thus the presence of Soviet servicemen is inseparable from a political settlement in that part of the world.

This is the true state of facts which certain Western circles refuse to notice. Moreover, they try to present the presence of Soviet troops as a separate problem and put it on the agenda of the current UN General Assembly session. Such intentions can be explained only by political unscrupulousness and absence of realism. The Afghan Government has stressed on many occasions that from the point of view of international law the issue is only within the competence of the two countries and will be solved by their governments together. The attempt to approach the issue arbitrarily has and will fail.

BAKU AZERI COMMENTS ON U.S. AID TO AFGHAN REBELS

GF131816 Baku International Service in Azeri 1300 GMT 13 Oct 82

[Station observer commentary: "Afghan Reactionaries Are Serving U.S. Imperialism"]

[Excerpts] Our commentator writes: Why does the United States not terminate its interference in the affairs of Democratic Afghanistan? On the contrary, as is obvious from everything, it is endeavoring to further broaden and legalize this (?interference) which is far out of sight. That the U.S. Senate passed special legislation earlier in the month for increasing aid to the (?so-called) Afghan struggle for liberation (?confirms this state of affairs). This far out of sight struggle is being waged on Afghan soil by counterrevolutionary terrorists and harmful elements. Through them, an undeclared war is being waged against Democratic Afghanistan.

Organizing a press conference, Senator Paul Tsongas, the drafter of the legislation, blabbered on the necessity of increasing U.S. aid of arms to the rebels [word indistinct]. In fact, he has tried to prove that increasing aid to the Afghan counterrevolutionaries means a substantial contribution by the United States to the so-called defense of freedom.

This idolatrous U.S. combatant seems not to be informed at all of the fact that the hands of the so-called freedom fighters are stained up to the elbow with the blood of innocent people and that they have been turned into fanatical robbers and murderers.

Let us at this stage also discuss the tasks the robbers have been charged with. One of the leaders of the robbers, Mohammad Munsif, has admitted these tasks in the course of the abovementioned press conference. While assessing Washington's [words indistinct] with regard to aid to the Afghan reactionaries, he said in brief: In Afghanistan, we are defending the interests of [words indistinct]. However, we defend U.S. interests first. Without feeling shame, Mohammad Munsif went on to say that if the freedom fighters are defending these interests, then it will be right to say that they have the right to expect an increase in U.S. aid.

There is nothing new in the confessions of the Afghan robber. It is common knowledge to all that the Afghan counterrevolutionary groups based in Pakistan -- which are also present in Iran -- exist with donations made by Washington.

U.S. imperialism extends (?aid) and funds to the Afghan rebels on the condition that they, through their disruptive actions against the democratic Afghan Government, create an obstacle against the establishment of peace in the country. Washington makes funds available to the robbers, who hide behind the guise of fighting for freedom and for Islam, on the condition that through their actions they make tension always be felt in the region. In fact, Washington is making great use of the region referred to with a view to achieve its goals -- that is to say to secure a (?strategic) control over (?Pakistan), organize an onslaught against Iran and weaken the populist structure in Afghanistan.

Meanwhile, with a view to establishing the 5th column of imperialism in your country [presumably Iran], U.S. [word indistinct] are greatly benefitting from the Afghan counter-revolutionaries. The units of the 5th column are prepared to move together with other counterrevolutionary forces at Washington's first call.

PRAVDA PUBLISHES KARMAL MESSAGE TO BREZHNEV

PM121117 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 6 Oct 82 p 2

[TASS report: "From Aboard Aircraft"]

[Text] En route to Hungary on an official friendly visit, B. Karmal, general secretary of the PDPA Central Committee and chairman of the DRA Revolutionary Council, has sent a telegram from aboard his aircraft to Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. The telegram says:

"Overflying the territory of a friendly and beautiful country -- the USSR -- on my way to Hungary, I express on behalf of the PDPA Central Committee, the Revolutionary Council, the government and people of the DRA and of myself the warmest and most sincere wishes to the CPSU Central Committee, the government and friendly people of the Soviet Union and you personally, dear Leonid Ilich.

"The party, government and people of Afghanistan nurture feelings of profound and sincere gratitude for the selfless fraternal support which the friendly Soviet Union renders to the cause of the April Revolution and for the effective aid and solidarity from the fraternal country in our struggle against interference and intervention by the forces of imperialism and reaction. We are firmly convinced that the mutual aid and solidarity between the Afghan and Soviet peoples will continue to strengthen in the interests of the working people of our countries and the whole world and to promote the consolidation of peace and security in the region and throughout the world.

"I express sincere and heartfelt wishes for your health and prosperity, dear Leonid Ilich, and for remarkable new victories for the friendly and fraternal Soviet people."

U.S. STARTS PROPAGANDA EFFORT AGAINST INDIA

LD132326 Moscow TASS in English 1630 GMT 13 Oct 82

[Text] New Delhi October 13 TASS -- TASS correspondent Vladimir Baidashin reports: Local analysts believe that a high-pressure anti-Indian campaign started by Washington and its allies is a component part of a large-scale propaganda effort of U.S. imperialism directed against the independent foreign policy pursued by India and other freedom-loving states. To discredit the Indian Government and to belittle the country's achievements over the years of independent development, Washington has had recourse to dirty tricks. For example, TIME news magazine, in its latest issue, made insulting remarks about Mahatma Gandhi, the leader of the national liberation struggle of the Indian people and one of the founders of the Republic of India.

The magazine chose precision timing for its malicious attacks, which are an insult to the national sentiments of the Indian people -- the latest issue appeared on newsstands in India exactly at a time when the entire country marks the 113th anniversary of the birth of the outstanding leader of the national liberation movement and a great son of the Indian people.

A statement beamed across India by U.S. radio stations came as a direct call for active separatist operations in the country. The statement was made by one Gordon Lawrence, "Indian studies expert" of the notorious Tevystock Institute, a British center for psychological warfare founded and funded by the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency. According to the newspaper NEW WAVE, this "expert" groundlessly said that India would cease to exist as a state by 2000. He maintained that it will fall apart into several states and that blood-shedding religious and tribal strife would take place.

Lawrence openly called on the Sikhs to act and get a tract of land so as to attain what they wanted to attain. This comes as an open effort to provoke fresh subversive actions among the adherents of the formation of the "state of Khalistan" in place of the Indian State of Punjab.

The well-informed weekly BLITZ wrote that on the eve of the recent visit to India of Hussain Mohammad Ershad, chief military administrator of Bangladesh, the Voice of America beamed across those two countries a series of inciting programs intended for reactionary nationalist organisations. For example, the Voice of America advertised the outrages committed by the reactionary Hinduist organisation Vishva Hindu Parishad, which organised a provocative gathering near the Embassy of Bangladesh in New Delhi. In the opinion of the magazine, this provocative act was staged on direct instructions from the United States in order to cause friction between India and Bangladesh on the eve of the meeting of the leaders of the two countries.

BRIEFS

AFGHAN OFFICIALS -- A group of DRA medical officials have left Tashkent for home. During their 3-month stay in the Uzbek SSR, they acquainted themselves with ways and means of combating diseases. [Tashkent International Service in Uzbek 1700 GMT 11 Oct 82 GF]

PRAVDA PUBLISHES MATERIAL ON SRV DELEGATION VISIT

Brezhnev Meeting

Moscow PRAVA in Russian on 6 October publishes on the front page a TASS report on the visit by the Socialist Republic of Vietnam delegation led by Truong Chinh under the heading "In an Atmosphere of Fraternity and Unity of Views." This report has been compared with the Moscow Domestic Service item published in the 6 October Soviet Union DAILY REPORT on pages E 1-2 under the subhead "Talks With Brezhnev 5 Oct" and the following variation has been noted:

PRAVDA adds the following after the last paragraph:

Present at the talks on the Soviet side were A.M. Aleksandrov, member of the CPSU Central Committee and aide to the CPSU Central Committee general secretary; B.N. Chaplin, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee and USSR ambassador to the SRV; V.M. Falin, member of the CPSU Central Auditing Commission and first deputy chief of a CPSU Central Committee section; M.N. Smirnovskiy, deputy chief of a CPSU Central Committee section; and I.A. Rogachev, chief of the USSR Foreign Affairs Ministry Southeast Asia Department.

On the Vietnamese side -- Do Chinh, member of the VCP [Vietnam Communist Party] Central Committee and deputy chief of a VCP Central Committee section; Dinh Nho Liem, member of the VCP Central Committee and SRV ambassador to the USSR; Nguyen Viet Dung, director of the Office of the Office of the SRV National Assembly and State Council; and Tran Danh Tuyen, deputy chief of a VCP Central Committee section.

Brezhnev Speech

Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 6 October publishes on page 2 under the general heading "In a Friendly Atmosphere" a TASS-attributed version of Brezhnev's speech at the 5 October Kremlin dinner in honor of the SRV delegation. A comparsion with the TASS and Moscow Domestic Service reports published in the 6 October Soviet Union DAILY REPORT on pages E 3-4 under the subhead "Brezhnev Dinner Speech" reveals the following variation:

Last paragraph, page E 4, lines 1 and 2, PRAVDA reads: ...the world, to eternal friendship and fraternal.... [substituting "eternal" for "personal"]

Joint Communique

Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 9 October publishes on pages 1 and 4 the "Joint Soviet-Vietnamese Communique." This has been compared with the TASS International Service in Russian version published in the 12 October Soviet Union DAILY REPORT on pages E 1-6 under the subhead "Joint Communique" and the following variations have been noted:

On page E 1, paragraph 4, line 2, PRAVDA reads: ...Union Dmitriy Ustinov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR minister of defense.... [supplying additional phrase]

On page E 2, paragraph 2, line 5 should read: ...festively mark the 65th anniversary of the.... [correcting "65th"]

On page E 2, paragraph 5, lines 1 and 2, PRAVDA reads: ...CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and the whole Soviet people, L.I. Brezhnev wished the Vietnamese.... [rewording]

Same page, paragraph 8, last line, PRAVDA reads: ...against the three revolutionary currents [potoki] of the present time. [rewording, supplying vernacular]

Same page, last paragraph, lines 3 and 4, PRAVDA reads: ...peaceful character of interstate relations, arresting the.... [substituting "interstate" for "international"]

On page E 3, paragraph 2 lines 3 and 4, PRAVDA reads: ...of establishing nuclear-free zones in various parts.... [omitting repeated "free"]

On page E 5, paragraph 7, line 1, PRAVDA reads: ...will give all-round support to the Kampuchean people.... [substituting "support" for "aid"]

Truong Chinh Talks

PM140811 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 7 Oct 82 p 2

[TASS report: "Arrival in Kiev"]

[Text] Kiev, 6 Oct -- An SRV party and state delegation led by Truong Chinh arrived here today.

It was greeted at the airport by V.V. Shcherbitskiy, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Ukranian CP Central Committee, and other officials.

Truong Chinh and the delegation members were warmly greeted by representatives of the city's working people.

On the same day the SRV party and state delegation was received by V.V. Shcherbitskiy.

During the talk it was noted with satisfaction that the relations of fraternal friendship and cooperation between the USSR and the SRV, which are based on principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism, are steadily broadening and deepening for the good of the Soviet and Vietnamese peoples and in the interests of socialism and peace.

Confidence was expressed that the Vietnamese delegation's present visit and talks with a Soviet party and state delegation headed by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev will be a new contribution to the development of the comprehensive relations between our parties, countries and peoples.

V.V. Shcherbitskiy described the political and organizational work of the republic's party organizations in implementing the 26th CPSU Congress decisions and the preparation for the 65th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution and the 60th anniversary of the USSR's formation.

Truong Chinh gave a report on how the SRV's working people are implementing the program outlined by the Fifth Vietnam Communist Party Congress for the country's socioeconomic development. He expressed sincere gratitude for the great and comprehensive assistance and support given by the Soviet Union to the Vietnamese people in all spheres.

Participating in the talk, which was held in a warm and friendly atmosphere, were P.G. Gilashvili, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; A.F. Vatchenko, chairman of the Ukrainian SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; A.P. Lyashko, chairman of the Ukrainian SSR Council of Ministers, and other officials.

The Vietnamese guests laid a wreath at the V. I. Lenin Monument. A wreath was also laid at the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier.

Hanoi Paper Cited

PM121133 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 10 Oct 82 p 1

[TASS report: "Fruitful Results"]

[Text] Hanoi, 9 Oct -- Hanoi newspapers today publish the full text of the Soviet-Vietnamese joint communique on the official friendly visit of an SRV party and state delegation to the USSR.

NHAN DAN devotes an editorial to this visit. The newspaper writes, in particular: The visit had a remarkably successful outcome. The CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and the fraternal Soviet people greeted the Vietnamese delegation warmly and with love. The fruitful results of the visit eloquently confirm the strong vital force and the tremendous effectiveness of Soviet-Vietnamese friendship, which has long traditions, and mark a new step in the development of relations of cohesion and cooperation between the two countries.

Recalling that the Vietnam Communist Party and the government and working people of the SRV fully support the USSR's peace-loving foreign policy, the newspaper states that the continuing tension in Southeast Asia is caused by the policy of hegemonist and imperialist forces in this region directed against Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea.

The successful visit of the SRV party and state delegation to the Soviet Union opens up new prospects for further growth in the effectiveness of all-around cooperation on the basis of the Vietnamese-Soviet friendship and cooperation treaty, NHAN DAN emphasizes. This is a tremendous source of inspiration for our people. We are fully resolved to direct all efforts toward further strengthening and developing Vietnamese-Soviet friendship, which is the guarantee of the Vietnamese revolution's victories, in the name of our people's happiness and the name of peace and security in Indochina, in Southeast Asia and throughout the world.

SRV DELEGATE'S LETTER ON POL POT ATROCITIES

LD112128 Moscow TASS in English 1813 GMT 11 Oct 82

[Text] New York October 11 TASS -- SRV's permanent representative to the United Nations Organisation Hoang Bich Son has attracted the attention of the community of nations to new data about the atrocities committed by the bloody Pol Pot clique not only against Kampucheans but also against foreign citizens, who visited Kampuchea during the years of the rule of the genocide regime.

A letter addressed by the Vietnamese representative to the U.N. secretary general says that over the period from April 1975 to November 1978 the Pol Pot clique murdered at the Toul Sleng prison in Phnom Penh 120 foreigners.

The SRV's permanent representative to the U.N. points out that among the victims of the Pol Pot butchers were Thais, Laotians, Indians, Pakistanis, Australians, French, Americans and citizens of other nationalities.

TIKHONOV, MALAYSIAN PREMIER EXCHANGE CABLES

PM081037 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 1 Oct 82 p 2

[TASS report under the general heading: "Congratulatory Telegrams"]

[Text] N.A. Tikhonov, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, has sent Datuk Seri Mahathir bin Mohamed, prime minister of Malaysia, a telegram conveying to the prime minister and the Malaysian people congratulations and wishes for prosperity on the occasion of the country's national day. In a reply telegram the Malaysian prime minister expressed gratitude for the congratulations and good wishes.

GDANSK SHIPYARD STRIKE ATTEMPTS REPORTED

LD131516 Moscow TASS in English 1459 GMT 13 Oct 82

["On the Situation in Poland" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Warsaw October 13 TASS -- As Polish news media reports have it, the public of the country and the workers of enterprises and institutions have taken an approving view of the law on trade unions, adopted by the Sejm on October 8. According to the Polish news agency PAP, sponsoring groups and constituent committees to found new trade union organisations are being formed at many enterprises. Members of the Polish United Workers' Party (PUWP), of other parties and non-party people join in the committees' work.

The newly-adopted law on trade unions has given rise to a malicious reaction on the part of external adversaries of People's Poland. Official representatives of a number of Western countries, the leading bodies of NATO, and anti-communist organisations have made provocative anti-Polish statements. U.S. President Ronald Reagan announced additional economic sanctions against Poland.

The Polish anti-socialist underground which is being instigated from the outside is trying to use the adoption of the law on trade unions by the Sejm as a plea for breaking the public order. According to a PAP report, the hostile elements conducted themselves in a particularly aggressive manner in Gdansk where they tried to stir the workers of ship yards to a strike, to organize the picketing of enterprises, and to bring about rioting in the streets. The authorities are taking necessary measures to restore tranquility in accordance with martial law.

Characterising the general atmosphere in the country, the Polish press, the newspaper DZIENNIK LUDOWY, in particular, writes: "We are fed up with anarchy and destruction. New trade unions are open to all working people. But they are open for construction, not for destruction."

PAP STATEMENT ON U.S. INTERFERENCE REPORTED

LD131640 Moscow TASS in English 1032 GMT 13 Oct 82

[Text] Warsaw October 13 TASS -- The Polish press agency PAP has made a statement rejecting the attempts of the NATO aggressive bloc to interfere in Polish affairs. PAP says in connection with the assertions made by a spokesman for the NATO headquarters in Brussels concerning the situation in Poland, that it is not for the first time that the North Atlantic pact tried to interfere in Polish affairs. The U.S. President, speaking one of these days, made new threats against Poland. The tone and wording of his statement were inadmissible in relations between sovereign states.

The statement of the NATO spokesman, PAP says, shows again that to Washington's dictation and under its pressure this military-political bloc usurps the right to appraise the situation in Poland and to tell it by what methods the situation should be settled, in line with NATO's political aims. But all these attempts are doomed to failure. They contradict the generally recognised standards of international relations and the Final Act of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe, which contains a clearly formulated ban on such interference.

By making political demands on a Warsaw Treaty country NATO can only aggravate the international situation, worsen East-West relations and create difficulties for cooperation in Europe. The internal situation, including the questions of the trade union movement, lies within the competence of the country concerned. As a sovereign country, Poland shapes its social and legal system at its own discretion.

The law on trade unions, adopted by the Polish Sejm, the law which was taken by NATO as a pretext for inadmissible interference, as well as other laws passed in Poland, meets the development of the situation in the country. This law, its content and the procedure for adopting it are in conformity with the Constitution of the Polish People's Republic and its international commitments, including the Final Act of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe, PAP stresses.

TRADE SANCTIONS, ANTI-POLISH 'PROPAGANDA' CITED

Changes in Trade

LD132102 Moscow in Polish to Poland 1500 GMT 13 Oct 82

[Text] What is behind Washington's discriminatory moves against socialist Poland? Here is what Moscow radio commentator Aleksandr Danilov writes on this issue:

As is known, U.S. President Ronald Reagan recently announced that Poland would no longer have most-favored-nation status in trade. This latest penal sanction against Poland is evidence of the constant efforts by the United States to exert and influence the course of events in Poland, to direct them into a channel favorable for American imperialism. Incidentally, it is doubtful whether the present head of the White House is so naive as to count on succeeding with blackmail in forcing the Polish authorities to carry on a domestic policy which suits Washington.

Commenting on Reagan's decision, THE NEW YORK TIMES observer Bernard Gwertzman wrote that the President took this step without any kind of belief that it would cause rapid changes in the situation in Poland. So then, what is the head of the American Administration aiming at? The President announced the measures against Poland in these words: I am giving the order to deprive Poland as quickly as possible of the greatest privilege with regard to tariffs. This will mean an increase in tariffs on Polish finished products exported to the United States and will therefore mean a decrease in imports of those goods compared with past years.

Here we need an explanatory digression. What has come to be defined as most-favored is a generally accepted norm in interstate trade relations. Annulment of that status means the production of all customs tariffs on exported goods. This causes an artificial increase in their prices, as a result of which they lose their competitiveness.

It is known that previous anti-Polish sanctions by the United States and a number of its NATO allies caused considerable limitations on articles imported by Poland from Western countries. Poland was not brought to its knees. By developing cooperation with fraternal countries and relying on help from the Soviet Union and other socialist countries, Poland was able to defend its economy; it showed that it is capable of taking the road of overcoming enormous difficulties.

As the Foreign Trade Ministry of the Polish People's Republic recently announced, in recent months there has been a growth trend in Polish exports. It is assumed that this year, as a result of trade with Western countries, Poland will earn $5.5-6 billion which would enable a corresponding increase in imports, and therefore an improvement in the situation both in production and on the market. The U.S. President openly announced in his speech that he intends to halt this process.

A spokesman [word indistinct] of the State Department, at a press conference devoted to explaining the present discriminatory moves against Poland, indicated that they would have a visible effect on goods turnover between the United States and the Polish People's Republic, which would complicate Poland's financial situation and would create difficulties in settling its foreign debts. The goal toward which the United States is aiming is obvious. It has in mind creation of new obstacles for Poland on the road to getting out of the crisis, complication of the life of working people in Poland and causing internal tension in Poland.

However, exerting political pressures through trade is an important, though not the only, reason for the efforts by the United States to create a blockade of Polish exports. At one time, taking advantage of Solidarity's destructive moves in enterprises of the Polish mining industry, American concerns entered the traditional European markets for Polish coal. Of course, they do not intend to withdraw from the them now. Aiming to worsen the state of the Polish economy, to the detriment of Poles, the United States is at the same time counting on achieving additional profits, not only political but also economic.

Zorin Commentary

LD132318 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1945 GMT 13 Oct 82

[From "The World Today" program presented by Valentin Zorin]

[Text] Telegrams we received today and this evening from Warsaw show that the Polish public has welcomed the trade union law adopted by the Sejm on 8 October. Initiation groups are being formed at many enterprises to create new trade union organizations. Meanwhile, the Polish antisocialist underground, which is being incited from without, is trying to sow confusion and is carrying out provocative actions. The Polish authorities are taking measures to bring order in accordance with martial law.

The bourgeois mass media are whipping up a new round ir the malicious anti-Polish propaganda campaign. Today, many bourgeois press organs published articles and commentaries in which everything is turned upside down, with facts being distorted in the most crude fashion. The cause of the latest onslaught of antisocialist hysteria by the bourgeois propaganda is the new trade union law adopted by the Polish People's Republic.

The tone for this malicious propaganda campaign was given personally by U.S. President Reagan, who, with this aim, delivered a special speech on American radio. The methods which were resorted to by the head of the American state are so typical that I think that a few words should be specially said. The adoption of the new trade union law in Poland was preceded by a nationwide discussion, and then by an examination of the draft bill by the supreme organ of state power of the Polish People's Republic, the Sejm. But how was the matter presented to the American public by the U.S. President? He did not utter a single word about the preliminary discussion of the law on trade unions at workers meetings, or about the debate in the Sejm, or about the voting for the draft bill by the country's supreme legislative organ; He presented the adoption of the new law as an action taken by the military authorities without any legislative procedure whatsoever.

When we deal with reports in some or other organs of bourgeois propaganda, then we are no longer surprised at the striking contempt for the facts and the foisting upon public opinion of any, even the most ludicrous theories, moreover, without any proof. But the post of president, one would have said, obliges one to speak publicly without showing a full contempt for the facts, without launching irresponsible arguments, especially when it concerns not domestic problems, but relations of the American state with another sovereign state, a member of the United Nations.

It is hard to believe that President Reagan had not been informed that the trade union law had been adopted in Warsaw on the basis of the legislation existing in Poland, following a discussion, and then a vote in the Polish parliament, the Sejm. The deputies of the Polish Sejm were elected at general elections on 23 March 1982, and in accordance with the Polish Constitution possess supreme legislative power in the country. The 460 deputies of the Polish Sejm represent the Polish people, and according to the Polish Constitution have the right to act in its name, including the adoption of laws of that country. The U.S. President, just like those people who these days sing his tune, were, of course, perfectly well informed about all this.

The new trade union law is a manifestation of the democratic legislative process in full accordance with the Constitution of the Polish People's Republic; if the head of the American state is resorting to obvious over-exposures and juggled facts, then it is a very sad affair.

A few months ago at the White House when the champions of trade union rights decided to crush the American air traffic controllers' trade union, they did it without any democratic procedure whatsoever: The matter was not discussed at sessions of U.S. Congress, far less by American trade union members. The rout of the air traffic controllers' trade union was implemented by a personal decision of President Reagan.

Washington does not remember trade union rights when it is a matter of the bloody persecution of working people by the dictatorships of those countries which the White House counts as American allies. Washington is prepared to close its eyes to blatant violations of human rights, to the blood of thousands of innocent people in those countries. Therefore, the malicious anti-Polish campaign being blown up by reactionary Western propaganda on a signal from Washington cannot be assessed as anything other than cynical attempts at crudely distorting the facts, and the unclean political game of Washington and those who strive to please it.

Reagan 9 Oct Speech

LD121704 Moscow TASS in English 1635 GMT 12 Oct 82

[Text] Moscow, October 12 TASS -- Washington's policy seeks to "torpedo normalisation in Poland", the weekly LITERATURNAYA GAZETA writes in its October 13 issue in a comment on U.S. President Reagan's anti-Polish speech last Saturday.

Observer Vitaliy Kobysh says the American President has "utterly disliked the law on trade unions passed by the Polish Sejm". Reagan is "threatening to apply sanctions -- not against Israel, which has been engaged in massacres and bloodshed on Lebanese soil with Washington's unequivocal blessing, but against socialist Poland whose concern is to achieve national concord in order to solve its economic problems and provide the people with the basic necessities".

"The Reagan administration is in a sense unique in terms of its extreme anti-communism and hostility towards the socialist world", the article says. "There is simply no parallel to it. It is so irrational, so blind with malice and hatred that even a man like Zbigniew Brzezinski seems to be not a little concerned. Ironically enough, Brzezinski has publicly urged Reagan and his team the other day to give up their primitive anti-communism."

There is nothing new in the attempts to thwart the normalisation process in Poland, Vitaliy Kobysh says. "What is new is the extent of malice and hatred".

'Anti-Polish Campaign'

LD122256 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1400 GMT 12 Oct 82

[From the Vremya newscast]

[Text] As the Washington correspondent of PAP reports, the U.S. President's radio speech on 9 October was a piece of coarse interference in the domestic affairs of the Polish People's Republic. His announcement that Poland's so-called most-favored-nation status in trade will be rescinded was the signal for a new anti-Polish campaign in the United States.

One of the first voices to be heard was that of the AFL-CIO trade union. It issued a statement which, ignoring the documents of the International Labor Organization, accuses the Polish authorities of violating international laws and of all sorts of faults.

Reagan's action has found support among Republican politicians who represent the extreme rightwing. It is also expected that the Reagan administration will step up pressure on its Western European allies and will demand that they curtail their relations with Poland on both the political and economic levels.

Subversive Activity

PM121439 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 8 Oct 82 p 5

[TASS report: "TRYBUNA LUDU article"]

[Text] Warsaw, 7 Oct -- In an article entitled "Tactic for Penetrating the Fortress" the newspaper TRYBUNA LUDU has exposed the imperialist states' subversive activity against the socialist community countries and primarily against People's Poland.

While not renouncing strong-arm solutions with respect to the socialist countries, the article says, Western strategists are paying increasing attention to the tactics of provoking attitudes among socialist community citizens and directing them into a channel convenient to imperialism. The new tactic takes the form of expressing "sympathies," rendering imaginary aid and defending "common ideals." The activity of Western states' intelligence services and subversive centers is focused at the opposite extreme, the newspaper writes: It is vicious in character, and is well sheltered and financed by their government. Antipropaganda is constantly conducted via official centers and supposedly independent opposition mass media.

A large part in this subversive activity is assigned to Polish problems. Poland occupies an important strategic position in the socialist community. That is why actions aimed against it are part of imperialism's overall strategy with respect to the socialist countries.

The facts attest, TRYBUNA LUDU notes, that all the main anti-Polish roads lead to Washington. Various leftist and reformist trends and groupings and rightwing forces including the West German revanchists are associated with it. They all encourage certain groupings in Poland. These forces in the West have suddenly been fired by love for the Polish trade union movement. They have just one favorite right now in Poland -- the so-called internal opposition. Formerly they gave marks of recognition to the Solidarity leadership, whereas now it is the ringleaders of the Polish underground and the products of that trade union association. Their "love" is expressed not only in praise and the supply of counter-revolutionary slogans, plans and ideas to the underground but also in seven-figure sums of money, sophisticated printing and transport equipment and communications facilities costing many millions of dollars.

We seek international cooperation, the newspaper writes in conclusion. We want only one thing: for the exchange of information and achievements and manifestations of sympathy to be genuine and serve rapprochement and mutual understanding.

POLISH PAPER'S ATTACK ON 'ALARMING' SERMON CITED

PM 31449 Moscow LITERATURNAYA GAZETA in Russian 6 Oct 82 p 9

["Abridged" version of TRYBUNA LUDU article by Wlodzimierz Zralek under the rubric "Conspiracy Against Poland:" "Questions Which Must Be Raised" -- first paragraph is editorial introduction]

[Text] That was the heading under which TRYBUNA LUDU, organ of the PZPR Central Committee, published an article by Wlodzimierz Zralek which keenly poses questions of the relations between the church and the Polish state. We reprint this article with abrigements.

On 5 September this year in the Czestochowa church in Jasna Gora, Ignacy Tokarczuk, bishop of Przemysl, delivered a sermon which aroused a wide response in the Western mass media.

For a long time we have not replied to the alarming speech directed against the state. But not because we did not notice the contradictions which have been heard in various sermons delivered at various times and from various pulpits. Fulfilling the program adopted at the Ninth PZPR Congress, we have constantly been guided by the desire to extend the sphere of mutual understanding. During the congress Premier W. Jaruzelski said:

"The government, in accordance with its constitutional obligations, is establishing cooperation with all strata of society. The line of dialogue with representatives of various world outlooks will be continued. We value constructive contacts with the episcopate based on mutual understanding and respect...."

The church could play a significant role in the nationwide effort to lead the country out of the crisis and implement the idea of rebirth. The priest's speech, which was permeated with hatred and falsehood, does nothing to promote this.

Here is how the idea of national consensus sounds on his lips: "The countryside and Polish peasants need unity. Enemy forces would like to divide us, to separate the peasant from the worker, the church from the people....Victory lies only in our unity...."

So the priest teaches that people should unite against the government, which he regards as a destructive force.

For the priest Tokarczuk, the whole of Poland's recent history amounts to a struggle between good, embodied by the church, and evil, which is atheism.

For instance, in the period of the Hitlerite occupation, which he compares -- mocking the memory of millions of fallen Poles -- to the present state of martial law, it was allegedly exclusively Christian morality which helped make some German soldiers refuse to carry out the order to shoot and pay for it with their own lives.

But did not those who tortured the heroic priest Father Maximilian Kolbe and also killed thousands of German Communists wear ribbons inscribed "Gott mit Uns" (God with us)?

He ascribes even the victory over fascism and the restoration of Poland in its present borders solely to the will of God, finding support for his view in the diaries of Governor Frank, the butcher of Poland, who was condemned to death at the Nuremberg Trials.

To explain the victory in the war and the formation of Poland's historical borders exclusively in terms of miracles accomplished at Jasna Gora is to erase from memory the struggle of all patriots for a new face for their fatherland, to ignore the tombs of Polish and Soviet soldiers and to falsify history.

In whose interests is this done?

We ask this question not only of the priest Tokarczuk. We believe that it is vitally important for the Polish people that the idea of consensus and dialogue, which is already taking on real outlines, should not meet with an answer such as the one heard in the church in Jasna Gora in September.

POLISH ARMY DAY CELEBRATED: HISTORY CITED

Meeting in Moscow

LD120516 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1655 GMT 11 Oct 82

[Text] Moscow, 11 Oct (TASS) -- The 39th anniversary of the Polish Army was marked today in Moscow by representatives of the Soviet public. At a meeting dedicated to this event it was stressed that relations of friendship and cooperation between the peoples and armies of the two countries, tempered in the joint struggle against fascism, serve the cause of socialism and peace. Taking part in the meeting were activists from the Soviet-Polish Friendship Society and veterans from the Great Patriotic War.

'Military Fraternity'

LD102156 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1620 GMT 8 Oct 82

[By TASS correspondent A. Potemkin]

[Text] Warsaw, 8 Oct (TASS) — The Polish Army was born in the years of the struggle against the Hitlerite aggressors. In 1943, on the territory of the USSR, the first Polish infantry division, named after T. Kosciuszko, was formed. Within the Soviet troops structure it took part on 12 October 1943 in military action in the region of the White Russian village of Lenino. Since then, 12 October has been observed as a national holiday -- the day of the Polish People's Army.

The Tadeusz Kosciuszko Division has become the nucleus of the Polish Armed Forces. Formations and units of the Polish Army, jointly with the Soviet Army, took part in numerous battles, including those in the course of the Vistula-Oder, and the Berlin and Prague operations. With their active efforts they made a worthy contribution to the victory over the common enemy, and laid firm foundations for the traditions of the unshakeable Soviet-Polish military fraternity.

Today, the Polish Army has grown into a leading contemporary army, capable of reliably defending the socialist achievements of its people.

This year we are marking the 39th anniversary of the Polish National Army under the special conditions of martial law, a TASS correspondent was told by E. Molczyk, deputy minister of national defense of the Polish People's Republic. Hostile antisocialist forces, egged on by imperialist reaction, are continuing their subversive activity, creating a threat to the existence of our state. In these conditions, the activity of the armed forces to fulfill the directives of the Military Council of National Salvation is of great importance for the normalization of life in the country.

Polish servicemen have shown, by their steadfastness and courage, that they have passed the ideological test; they have asserted their most lofty moral, political and combat qualities and have shown exemplary discipline. They are defending their socialist state actively and selflessly and with enormous devotion to the cause of socialism.

The Polish Army is now justifying most convincingly the lofty purpose of the new-type Army created and cultivated by the party. The personnel [words indistinct] Marxism-Leninism. The Polish servicemen of today are patriots and internationalists who stand united with the servicemen of the Soviet Army and the armies of the other fraternal countries.

Throughout the entire postwar period in the building of the armed forces our party has directed its chief efforts at securing the moral and political unity of personnel, and has shown concern toward ensuring a high level of their combat training, firm soldierly discipline, and toward providing the army with modern arms and combat equipment. The Soviet Union and its heroic army have given Poland enormous selfless aid in this matter.

The party has shown concern for the lofty international position of our armed forces within the alliance of the Warsaw Treaty member states -- a position which is worthy of Poland. The internationalist education of our servicemen is based on the indestructible foundations of common, vitally important national and international interests, on the community of the socialist system and the common ideology of Marxism-Leninism. The strength of those foundations has been tried and tested.

At present the Polish Army is not only solving the special tasks arising out of the martial law situation in the country, but is also fulfilling plans for combat and political training. Everyday life and the education process in army units, headquarters and military establishments are taking place at an intensive rate. The entire personnel of the Polish Army is aware of the fact that in the current special conditions the combat readiness of the forces must not be relaxed even for a minute, that our army must be a reliable link of the Joint Armed Forces of the Warsaw Treaty member-states.

Our combat alliance -- the Warsaw Treaty, fraternal interaction with the Soviet Army and with the other allied armies, represent the fundamental guarantee of the inviolability of Polish borders and our national security. For this reason Poland and its armed forces are doing all in their power to constantly strengthen this alliance, friendship, and comradeship-in-arms.

Units of the Polish Army took an active part in 1982 in exercises and measures of the Joint Armed Forces of the Warsaw Treaty member-states, in the Druzhba-82, Shchit-82 and other exercises. On the exercise battlefield they displayed their indestructible alliance with the armies of the socialist community.

In marking their anniversary for the 39th time, Polish servicemen and officers not only honor the heroism of the participants in the battle at Lenino, they also emphasize that the events of those remote days set Poland on the path of alliance with the USSR and laid open before it the road to independence and socialism.

On the occasion of the anniversary, Polish servicemen, together with the people, convey cordial greetings to Soviet servicemen, our comrades-in-arms, to Soviet veterans of the battles with the Hitlerite invaders, in particular to those who took part in the liberation of Poland and who helped us in strengthening the defense of our country. The traditions of Soviet-Polish combat alliance are indestructible. They serve as a source of strength for the Polish Army in the cause of defense of the homeland and socialism.

LEADERS CONGRATULATE GDR ON ANNIVERSARY

Brezhnev, Tikhonov Message

PM131413 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 7 Oct 82 p 1

[Text] To Comrade Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council

To Comrade Willi Stoph, chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers

Dear Comrades,

On the 33d anniversary of the GDR's formation, we are sending you, the SED Central Committee and the State Council, Council of Ministers and the people of the GDR fraternal greetings and heartfelt congratulations on behalf of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, the USSR Council of Ministers and all the Soviet people.

One-third of a century separates us from that unforgettable day when the first workers' and peasants' state was created on German soil.

Through the years the outstanding significance of that historic event has become more clearly visible. It marked not only a fundamental turning point in the fate of the GDR's people. It was also an important landmark in establishing the world socialist community and was a major victory for the forces of peace and progress over the forces of reaction and war.

Having taken the path of revolutionary social transformations, the GDR's working people under SED leadership have scaled remarkable heights in economic, scientific, technical and cultural development. The GDR has won lasting trust and high prestige in the international arena by its unshakeable adherence to the ideas of peace and good-neighborliness among the peoples and by its unshakable adherence to the ideas of peace and good-neighborliness among the peoples and by its consistent struggle to limit the arms race and for disarmament, the relaxation of tension, and mutually beneficial cooperation among states with different social systems.

Together with you, dear friends, we take pride in these achievements of GDR policy and see in them further graphic confirmation of the socialist system's tremendous potential and proof that socialism and peace are indivisible.

At the complex and anxious time that mankind is now experiencing through the fault of imperialism's aggressive forces, the task of consolidating the socialist community's unity and cohesion is coming to the fore. True to principles of socialist internationalism, the GDR is actively working in that direction, demonstrating a constant concern to further deepen the socialist countries' political and ideological cooperation, to narrow the gap between their economies and to strengthen the Warsaw Pact.

Soviet Communists and all Soviet people note with special satisfaction the truly fraternal atmosphere which characterizes relations between the CPSU and SED and between the USSR and GDR. We can sense the daily growth and improvement in the mutual ties and contacts embracing all spheres of party, state and social activity and all aspects of both countries' multifaceted life. Our cooperation is developing intensively in the economic sphere and the spiritual contact between our peoples is becoming closer. In everything the USSR and GDR act as friends and comrades in arms.

We are profoundly convinced that the indestructible friendship between our states, which are a major factor for peace and security on the European Continent, will continue unfailingly to strengthen and develop.

We wish you, dear comrades, and all GDR working people further success in building developed socialism and in our common struggle for peace and international security.

Long live the GDR.

[signed] L. Brezhnev, N. Tikhonov

Ustinov Greetings

PM131307 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 7 Oct 82 p 1

[Text] To Army General Comrade H. Hoffmann, GDR minister of national defense.

Esteemed Comrade Minister!

On behalf of the USSR Armed Forces and on my own behalf I send you and all the servicemen of the National People's Army fraternal combat greetings and cordial congratulations on the 33d anniversary of the GDR's formation.

We note with deep satisfaction that the GDR working people and servicemen of the National People's Army, fulfilling the decisions of the 10th SED Congress, have achieved great successes in building a developed socialist society and strengthening the republic's defense capability. The GDR's all-around cooperation with the USSR and the other socialist community countries is expanding and deepening every year.

On this festive day I wish all personnel of the National People's Army further successes in combat and political training for the sake of strengthening the defense capability of their motherland and of all the Warsaw Pact states.

May the indestructible friendship and cooperation between the peoples and armed forces of the Soviet Union, the GDR and the other fraternal socialist countries develop and strengthen.

With communist greetings.

[signed] Marshal of the Soviet Union D. Ustinov, USSR defense minister.

SOVIET LEADERS, FRENCH PARLIAMENTARIANS MEET

PM131121 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 7 Oct 82 p 4

[TASS report: "Meeting of Parliamentarians"]

[Text] The lastest meeting between members of the USSR Supreme Soviet Soviet of the Union and Soviet of Nationalities Foreign Affairs Commission and a delegation of the French National Assembly Foreign Affairs Commission was held in the Kremlin 5-6, October. The meeting was opened by B.N. Ponomarev, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Soviet of Nationalities Foreign Affairs Commission and candidate member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

The Soviet Union and France and our countries' peoples, he said, live on the same planet earth, and all the events occurring on it have the most direct bearing on them. Thus the exchange of opinions between our delegations on the most topical questions of the international situation is of great significance.

The international situation seems to us very grave and even dangerous. Considerable alarm is being caused by the development of a number of negative processes which, mutually reinforcing each other, have led to a substantial increase in the threat of nuclear war, which was pushed back by the successes of detente in the seventies.

First, there is the campaign launched against detente by the present leading circles in the United States and NATO.

Second, we have in mind the line pursued by those circles toward launching a new round of the arms race, primarily the nuclear missile race.

Third, it is a question of the same circles' line rejecting the ancient principle that treaties must be observed. Documents signed after many years of talks are being cast aside as meaningless scraps of paper.

Fourth, there are the attempts at an economic blockade being made against us by those same circles. A course of arbitrariness and diktat is also being used against the U.S. allies.

Fifth, there is the global crusade proclaimed by the United States against the Soviet Union and states friendly to it and against the national liberation movements.

Sixth, those same circles, acting directly or encouraging aggressive actions, and more outright brigandage by their allies, are fueling tension and, as has happened in Lebanon, are inflaming local conflicts which are fraught under present-day conditions with the threat of explosions on a global scale.

Mankind has never before encountered so grave a threat to its very existence as at the present extraordinarily crucial time.

Sometimes when we tell our Western colleagues our assessments of the causes of the present state of affairs in the world they object: You are adopting a sharply anti-American standpoint and we cannot share it. However, Soviet people do not adopt an anti-American standpoint, they advocate friendship with the American people and normal relations with the United States as a state. This was again recalled authoritatively by L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, speaking in Baku quite recently. But of course, the USSR cannot fail to respond to the policy now being pursued by the U.S. ruling circles, and no one can deny our right to act in this way, the right to defend our interests and the interests of our allies and friends.

A policy which ignores the fact that in the present world, where, moreover, military-strategic parity exists between the USSR and the United States and between NATO and the Warsaw Pact Organization, there is no rational alternative to the relaxation of international tension, peaceful coexistence and cooperation among states with different social systems is a policy that entails a mortal danger for all the peoples, all states and all people on earth.

While realistically aware of the dangers of the present situation, we are by no means pessimistic and do not believe that mankind is in a blind alley and doomed to inevitable catastrophe. There is every opportunity to struggle to avert war and to continue and deepen detente. As Comrade L.I. Brezhnev stated in his recent Baku speech, "on the whole detente is the peoples' historic gain. On no account can it be handed over to narrowminded egoistic politicians in the imperialist camp so they can tear it to pieces. It must be protected, developed and deepened, and this will be the victory of human reason over dangerous and thoughtless aggressiveness. We believe in such a victory since we believe in human reason and, if you like, in the peoples' instinct for self-preservation."

To counterbalance the strategy of the "power politics" based on the pursuit of military superiority, the USSR puts forward an effective strategy of averting nuclear war, a strategy of detente, coexistence and cooperation among states irrespective of social system.

Such a path, in Soviet people's opinion, is not just the only rational one and the salvation for mankind. It is also realistic since it is based on objective factors of present-day development.

These favorable objective factors primarily include the fact that detente has taken deep root in the peoples' lives. This applies to our European Continent above all. In this context I should like to note with satisfaction the important initial boost given to the establishment of detente by the joint efforts of the Soviet Union and France.

Another positive factor that I should like to stress is the increasing role of the states liberated from colonial oppression, which form the backbone of the nonaligned movement.

And finally, a third positive factor of great significance is the antiwar and antinuclear movement, which has achieved unprecedented scope. This movement, which embraces both Europe and the United States, expresses the interests and hopes of the broad people's masses, who firmly oppose the slide toward thermonuclear disaster.

B.N. Ponomarev went on to describe the Soviet Union's foreign policy efforts and its recent international initiatives. He stressed the historic significance of L.I. Brezhnev's initiative announced at the UN General Assembly second special session on disarmament last June. The Soviet Union has taken an unprecedented step by unilaterally pledging not to be first to use nuclear weapons.

Of great significance is the proposal submitted by the Soviet Union to the 37th Session of the UN General Assembly concerning the urgent cessation and prohibition of nuclear weapon tests. B.N. Ponomarev expressed the hope that this USSR initiative would meet with due understanding and support from the French side.

Then the Chairman of the Soviet of Nationalities Foreign Affairs Commission dwelt on problems of strengthening peace in Europe, where the greatest danger to the peoples stems primarily from the nuclear arms race which is continuing here. The Soviet Union is sincerely interested in ensuring that talks result in a substantial reduction in the level of nuclear weapons in Europe.

We believe it would be of great positive significance if France advocated with sufficient clarity a reduction in the level of nuclear weapons in Europe on the basis of the principle of the sides' equal security and subsequently took part in actions aimed at attaining that objective.

Events in the Near East have recently occupied a very important place in all our affairs and concerns, B.N. Ponomarev continued.

The Soviet Union proposes a constructive six-point Near East settlement plan. It was formulated by L.I. Brezhnev 15 September. On the whole its main provisions are not at variance with the Arab countries' position formulated in Fes. The positions of the Soviet Union and France are close, or coincide on a number of questions concerning the Near East situation. This, it seems to us, could be a basis for consultations between our countries on the Near East problem and for the elaboration of certain joint approaches and actions with other interested parties.

B.N. Ponomarev gave a detailed exposition of the Soviet stance on questions of Soviet-French cooperation. We are convinced that the present-day international situation requires a further elevation of the role and significance of cooperation between the two countries. However, we want to say quite frankly that at present Soviet-French relations do not fully meet the demands of the time or the existing potential. In the period since our commissions last met, bilateral relations between our countries, unfortunately, have not been entirely free of interruptions or snags, as M. Faure has also said. We sincerely wanted and still do want the "snags" in our relations to be ironed out and as quickly as possible.

The Soviet Union consistently adheres to a course of further developing and strengthening the traditional friendship and mutually beneficial cooperation between our two countries. The raising of our relations to a higher level would undoubtedly be in the national interests of our peoples and the interests of peace in Europe and throughout the world.

We are convinced that the area for cooperation between our countries is very broad. This applies primarily to the struggle to preserve peace, to end the increasingly dangerous arms race, to avert the threat of nuclear war and to eliminate seats of the danger of war.

Political contacts and consultations between our countries have been stepped up somewhat recently. We are convinced that the further development of political contacts between France and the USSR on a regular basis, as envisaged by the Soviet-French documents, which retain their full significance, and the raising of the level of those contacts would be in the interests of both countries and of peace and security in Europe.

On the whole, Soviet-French economic cooperation is not developing badly. One of the most vivid examples of this is the agreement signed last January on deliveries of Soviet gas to France and of French equipment for the construction of the gas pipeline from Urengoy to the USSR's Western border. We assess at its true worth the fact that the French Government and working people have firmly rebuffed the bids by external forces to dictate their will to them on this question.

The portfolio of Soviet-French economic ties now contains quite a few long-term mutually beneficial contracts and projects. We seek no privileges for ourselves in our trade ties with France or with other countries of the world. But at the same time we firmly oppose any form of discrimination or inequality.

Scientific and technical cooperation between our countries, which embraces many spheres, is yielding tangible results. The joint Soviet-French space flight was a good example of this friendly cooperation.

Firm and reliable world peace is impossible, B.N. Ponomarev stressed, without eradicating the enmity, discord and unfriendly attitude of some peoples toward others and without steady and painstaking work to consolidate good will sympathy and friendship among nations. While not forgetting or playing down the fundamental ideological differences that exist, of course, we are doing our utmost to familiarize Soviet people on a broad scale with the French people's historical and cultural heritage and their present achievements. It must be stated, however, that such a spirit of relations between our countries and such an approach to their future is by no means always shared in France. This applies in particular to many mass news organs. It seems to us that this situation is not normal and does not accord either with the traditions of contact between our peoples or the need for peace and security.

As L.I. Brezhnev said in a recent message to President F. Mitterrand, the Soviet Union remains open to good relations with France and is prepared, for its part, to do its utmost to impart to Soviet-French relations the necessary dynamism which was characteristic of them for many years and to develop good relations in the interest of the Soviet and French peoples and of ensuring peace and the security of the peoples.

Our coming to Moscow is no accident, M. Faure, chairman of the French National Assembly Foreign Affairs Commission, said. We were brought here by our countries' traditional friendship. About 20 years ago France and the USSR put forward a remarkable initiative in favor of detente. We are loyal to those ideals now, too.

Franco-Soviet relations have recently not been as we would have liked. Well-known differences between us in the evaluation of certain phenomena of international life and certain difficulties in the development of our trade ties have played their part here. However, we should like to hope that circumstances will enable our relations to become warmer. We believe that we have every opportunity for advancing along this path. We can cooperate on questions of continuing detente, developing economic relations and many other matters.

In brief, the head of the French delegation said, we are here because we believe in peace and friendship between peoples.

Going on to touch on questions raised during the meeting, M. Faure noted that on many of them the positions of France and the USSR are close or coincide. Thus, the USSR's proposal on the safe development of the nuclear power industry is supported by the French side. There is also much in common in our countries' positions in questions of restoring peace in the Near East. At the same time there are questions where our positions do not coincide. These problems must be discussed.

M. Faure then dwelt on certain problems of military detente and disarmament. He stated that the French side wishes for success in the Soviet-U.S. talks on limiting and reducing medium-range nuclear weapons in Europe as well as in the talks on limiting and reducing strategic nuclear weapons.

France would like the Madrid meeting of countries that took part in the all-European conference to end successfully and to take a decision to convene a conference on questions of military detente and confidence-building measures in Europe.

During the meeting there was a lively discussion held in an atmosphere of frankness and friendship. Much attention was paid to questions of Soviet-French relations. The French parliamentary deputies, like their Soviet colleagues, advocated the revival and intensification of ties in various directions between the two countries. This enables both sides to increase their contribution to the resolution of urgent international problems. Mention was made of the significance of developing and deepening economic relations, too, and multilateral cooperation in the scientific, technical and cultural spheres.

Emphasis was placed on the significance of the activity of the parliamentary friendship groups existing in both countries and also of the USSR-France and France-USSR Societies.

On behalf of the USSR Supreme Soviet chambers' Foreign Affairs Commissions a lunch was given in the delegation's honor at which B.N. Ponomarev and M. Faure exchanged friendly toasts.

The delegation had a meeting with USSR-France Society activists.

On 6 October USSR Foreign Trade Minister N.S. Patolichev met with the delegation. A talk was held on questions concerning Soviet-French trade and economic cooperation and the prospects for its development.

ANDREYEV COMMENTS ON SOVIET-FRENCH TALKS

LD122338 Moscow in French to Europe 1830 GMT 12 Oct 82

[Observer Vitaliy Andreyev commentary]

[Text] The meeting of Soviet and French parliamentarians of the Foreign Affairs Commissions of the USSR Supreme Soviet and of the French National Assembly has ended in Moscow.

These traditional meetings are an important channel for Soviet-French dialogue. This time Moscow welcomed a very representative delegation of the National Assembly led by Chairman of the Foreign Affairs Commission Maurice Faure.

Representatives of the Socialist and Communist majority and deputies belonging to opposition parties were included in the delegation. The Soviet delegation was led by Boris Ponomarev, candidate member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, who is chairman of the Soviet of Nationalities of the Supreme Soviet Foreign Affairs Commission.

The Soviet and French delegations met within the context of an alarming international situation: It has abruptly worsened regarding relations between states and the danger of a nuclear war has grown. The responsibility for this lies with the U.S. Administration. Washington is stepping up the arms race and trying to destroy the fruits of detente. The Soviet Union and France have been with detente since the outset and that is why the fate of detente is an important issue for them -- as was expressed in the talks between the Soviet and French parliamentarians.

Despite the fact that the Soviet and French viewpoints regarding world events are not always identical, the members of parliaments of the two countries unanimously admitted that the safeguarding of peace and the control of the arms race, above all the nuclear arms race, necessitate energetic efforts. The arms race presents a particularly severe danger for Europe, where two world conflagrations had already broken out, destroying tens of millions of lives and causing untold damage. The peoples of the Soviet Union and of France, who have suffered aggression twice during our century, know only too well what wars mean.

History has taught us that many things in Europe depend on understanding and cooperation between France and the Soviet Union. Soviet-French relations represent a factor of stability and security in our continent. During the meeting, the parliamentarians spoke at length of their role and importance. At present it is important to correlate these relations with the interests of the two countries and with the existing possibilities, the Soviet deputies emphasized. Differences on some international issues which could occur between the Soviet Union and France, who belong to different political alliances, must not prevent a widening of their contacts or cooperation. This viewpoint was backed by the French deputies, regardless of their political views and convictions. Expressing this view, delegation head Maurice Faure stressed the scope of cooperation between Moscow and Paris in the present circumstances.

At the same time, there has been a certain regression in Soviet-French relations, a slowing down of their political contacts which have always represented the heart of cooperation. French and Soviet deputies spoke in favor of the activation of contacts at all levels. It is important that this common viewpoint was registered in the conclusions of the meeting between Soviet Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko and French External Relations Minister Claude Cheysson which took place in New York.

The deputies of the USSR Supreme Soviet and of the French National Assembly considered the economic links between the two countries very important. On the whole they are developing fruitfully although there are problems requiring mutual efforts from the two partners. The Soviet Union is a sure partner for France, a partner which does not seek unilateral advantages. The examples of mutually advantageous cooperation between our two countries are numerous, France's participation in the construction of the Siberian gas pipeline being the most recent.

In pursuing its foolish aims, the American Administration has put violent pressure on France in order to try to sabotage this cooperation, but France has rejected this pressure. It is not merely an expression of Paris' economic interests, it is also its political wish.

There are considerable possibilities in the development of scientific, technical and industrial exchanges between the Soviet Union and France. The space mission is a brilliant example of cooperation between the two countries. The Soviets and the French have hailed this. Encouraging prospects exist in this field.

The traditional links between the cultures of the two countries are creating favorable conditions for a mutual enrichment of the people. The exchange of tourists, athletes and exhibitions represent excellent ways of improving understanding, of inculcating feelings of mutual friendship and respect. This issue was also discussed in Moscow. It is the unanimous view that the meeting between Soviet and French deputies has been a constructive and useful one which boosted the dialogue between the two countries. It is now important to turn intention into specific action. The Soviet Union is willing to do this and is favorably inclined toward good relations with France and wants Soviet-French cooperation to recover the dynamic character it had in the recent past. This would contribute to the cause of peace and detente in Europe and beyond its frontiers.

FRENCH CP TAKES STOCK OF POLITICAL DEVELOPMENTS

PRAVDA Report

PM131115 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 6 Oct 82 p 4

[TASS report: "At the French Communist Party (PCF) Plenum" under general heading: "In the Fraternal Parties"]

[Text] Paris, 5 Oct -- A. Lajoinie, member of the Politburo and secretary of the PCF Central Committee, delivered a report entitled "The Party's Activities Aimed at Developing the National Economy and Social Progress and Extending the Working People's rights" at a PCF Central Committee Plenum held here. He took stock of the period of more than a year during which the Communists have been participating in France's Government of leftwing forces. In this period, the speaker stressed, important changes have taken place in the country: Democratic reforms like the nationalization of major enterprises and the decentralization of power have been carried out. The working people's rights have been extended, taxes on large fortunes have been introduced, wages have been increased, and other social measures have been carried through. A number of progressive reforms are being debated in parliament right now.

The speaker pointed out thatall this has been achieved amid an acute class struggle. The rightwing parties and employers continue to obstruct any progressive measures. They are sabotaging government policy and helping currency and financial speculation and the drain of capital abroad.

As a result, the government has made a number of concessions to the right. Among them A. Lajoinie cited, in particular, is the recent freeze on working people's wages. The government lacks firmness in matters relating to the taxation of possessors of large fortunes, and certain plans for reviewing the social welfare system which "curtail the working people's gains." In addition, he pointed out shortcomings in the elaboration of plans for a reorganization of the metallurgical and coal industries.

Decisions of this kind are causing concern among working people, A. Lajoinie stressed, but they do not want the left forces' government to be weakened and are rightly afraid of a return to the right opposition's rule. These fears are still further increased as a result of the present escalation of activities by rightwing extremists.

Under these circumstances, the speaker said, "the PCF unequivocally reaffirms its position: We are actively participating in the struggle being waged by the forces of the left majority.

At the same time, however, we are anxious to prevent the government from deviating from a leftwing course."

Marchais Speech

PM131201 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 8 Oct 82 p 5

[TASS report: "Cohesion Is Necessary"]

[Text] Paris, 7 Oct -- French Communist Party [PCF] Secretary General G. Marchais has delivered the concluding speech at the PCF Central Committee plenum held here today.

The situation in France, he said, is characterized by the aggravation of political struggle and the intensification of pressure from rightwing forces and the ruling clique of economic and financial circles.

The PCF secretary general pointed to the need for broad actions by the people's masses to help the government to thwart maneuvers by the forces of capitalism and to implement objectives favored by the majority of French people.

Speaking about the international situation, G. Marchais stressed that it is marked by intensification of the class struggle and aggravation of tension. The Reagan administration he said, has raised imperialism's aggressive policy to a new level.

Noting the unprecedented scale assumed by the movement for peace and disarmament, G. Marchais stressed that the Communists want France to come out with initiatives in the disarmament field.

Despite the increased aggressiveness of imperialism, he said in conclusion, we can look to the future with confidence. Opportunities exist for eliminating the dangers caused by the present situation. Forces exist which can unite to achieve peace, disarmament and international cooperation. The Communists are fully determined to do everything needed to achieve specific results in this direction.

KOSTANDOV RECEIVED BY FRG CHANCELLOR KOHL

LD132004 Moscow TASS in English 1923 GMT 13 Oct 82

[Text] Bonn October 13 TASS -- West German Federal Chancellor Helmut Kohl today received Leonid Kostandov, a deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers who led the Soviet delegation to the 11th session of the USSR-FRG Commission for Economic, Scientific and Technical Cooperation.

USSR-FRG ECONOMIC TALKS IN BONN CONCLUDE

LD131642 Moscow TASS in English 1537 GMT 13 Oct 82

[Text] Bonn, October 13 TASS -- The eleventh session of the USSR's and the FRG's Commission for Economic, Scientific and Technical Cooperation came to a close here today. It was presided over by Otto Lambsdorff, federal minister of economics. The Soviet delegation was headed by Leonid Kostandov, vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR.

The commission stated that economic agreements and arrangements are being successfully implemented on the whole and that economic cooperation between the two countries has received further development lately. This corresponds to the goals which are reflected in the joint communique on the stay of Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, president of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, in the FRG in November 1981.

It was emphasized that economic contacts between the two countries are a substantial contribution to the cause of realisation of the Final Act of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe.

The sides expressed readiness to continue to develop economic relations, which meet mutual interests, on the basis of the existing agreements, and first of all the agreement dated May 6, 1978, on cooperation between the USSR and the FRG as well as the long-term cooperation program dated July 1, 1980, and to fill them with concrete content.

The commission considered the course of implementation of long-term and large-scale projects, pointed out that they are a substantial factor in the economic contacts, and stressed the importance of the fulfilment of contractual obligations efficiently and on time.

It was stated with satisfaction that further progress has been achieved in cooperation in the field of energy, that the new project "gas-pipes" is being implemented, and that talks on a number of other projects go on.

The proposals contained in a joint report by experts on engineering were approved, and it was emphasized that their implementation will promote wider bilateral economic contacts.

It was pointed out that the second trade and industrial exhibition of the USSR in Duesseldorf proceeds successfully. A symposium and an exhibition on saving energy and materials are planned to be held in Moscow in 1983.

The commission discussed the state of and prospects of cooperation in the field of science and technology.

The session was held in a businesslike and constructive atmosphere. It was agreed to hold the 12th session of the commission in Moscow in the second half of 1983.

CYPRIOT PRESIDENT KIPRIANOU TO VISIT USSR

LD131902 Moscow TASS in English 1802 GMT 13 Oct 82

[Text] Moscow October 13 TASS -- Spiros Kiprianou, president of the Republic of Cyprus, will pay a visit to the Soviet Union in the end of October this year on the invitation of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet and the Soviet Government.

PDRY CHAIRMAN RECEIVES MESSAGE FROM BREZHNEV

Meeting With Envoy

GF131744 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1500 GMT 13 Oct 82

[Text] Brother 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, secretary general of the YSP [Yemeni Socialist Party] Central Committee, chairman of the Supreme People's Council Presidium and chairman of the Council of Ministers, received a message from Soviet leaders today. The message was conveyed during a meeting with the Soviet ambassador in Aden, Comrade Vladislav Zhukov. During the meeting, which was held at the YSP Central Committee Secretariat this morning, a number of issues of mutual concern to the two friendly countries were discussed.

Revolution Day Noted

LD131650 Moscow TASS in English 1612 GMT 13 Oct 82

[Text] Moscow October 13 TASS -- Leonid Brezhnev and Nikolay Tikhonov have congratulated the people of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen on their national holiday, Revolution Day, celebrated on October 14.

They said in a telegram to 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Yemen Socialist Party, president of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Council and prime minister of the PDRY:

"The Soviet Union has invariably supported the struggle by the people of Democratic Yemen under the leadership of their tested revolutionary vanguard -- the Yemen Socialist Party -- in the name of defending the gains of the South Yemeni revolution, strengthening national independence and sovereignty, implementing plans for economic, social and cultural development, and building a new society free from exploitation of man by man.

"Democratic Yemen's immutable course for rallying the Arab nations together in the face of Israeli aggression and its consistent struggle against the designs of imperialism, for securing a just and lasting peace in the Middle East have won the wholehearted sympathy and merited respect of the Soviet people and all other peace-loving progressive forces."

Leonid Brezhnev and Nikolay Tikhonov expressed the conviction that friendly Soviet-South Yemeni relations, resting on the firm basis of the Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation, will continue successfully to develop and grow stronger and to serve the interests of the peoples of both countries and the cause of peace and international security.

MOSCOW ON 'ZIONIST' EXPLOITATION OF ROME BOMBING

LD132040 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1530 GMT 11 Oct 82

[Commentary by A. Zlatorunskiy: "A Fresh Provocation Against the Palestinians"]

[Text] Events have occurred in Rome and one can only feel sorry that such events took place. Unknown persons approached the synagogue in two cars when religious services were over and worshippers were coming out. Handgrenades were thrown from the two cars and a machinegun opened fire. As a result, one person was killed and more than 30 others were wounded.

It is difficult to describe the murder of innocent people. It is but a base terrorist act, which was carried out for obvious provocative purposes. It is not useless to answer the question: In whose interest was this provocation done and who directed the terrorists?

No sooner was the news of this savage action known to the world than Tel Aviv declared that the Rome events affirmed the justice and rightness of Israel's actions in Lebanon, and that the Palestinians must be annihilated in order to end terrorism. Demonstrations were immediately staged at which some (?simple) youths shouted at the top of their voices: Long live Begin! In Rome, unknown persons set off bombs near the Syrian Embassy and the Islamic Center. All Zionist propaganda media fanned hysteria against the Arabs. It is an action that was organized in advance. It is not difficult for one to unveil the hand of Israeli intelligence. Remember the killing of peaceful Jewish citizens in Paris last summer in Rue des Rosiers. Zionist propaganda exploited that event for days -- which, it seems, coincided with Israel's aggression in Lebanon -- to fan hysteria against the Arabs and in particular in European countries.

The situation is getting clear now. Tel Aviv is looking for a way out, now that it is in complete political isolation in the wake of the bloody massacre of the Palestinians and Lebanese in Beirut and in the Sabra and Shatila camps. How is it in fact possible to make the people forget or at least to diver their attention from the crimes of mass killing which were carried out against the Arabs by the soldiers who wear helmuts that carry the Star of David and also by their agents? The point in question is not scores or hundreds of (?people) but several thousand women, old men and children, who were killed by the soldiers of a country which is regarded as a member of the United Nations. Begin and his clique followed the old path. The killing of several persons and the disfiguring of scores of others are but a trivial matter. The bullets that were fired at Rue des Rosiers in Paris and near the Jewish temple in Rome were drowned in the clamorous chauvinist outcry created by the ruling clique in Israel.

As for the Palestinians, the official statement by the PLO representative contains an angry condemnation of the crime in Rome, and expresses deep condolences to the families and relatives of the victims.

PLO'S ABU IYAD PRAISES USSR POLICY, WEAPONS

LD132246 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1730 GMT 13 Oct 82

[Text] Aden, 13 Oct (TASS) -- Abu Iyad, member of the Central Committee of the Palestinian Fatah organization, who is visiting the PDRY, gave a high assessment of the USSR's principled and consistent policy of support for the Arab peoples struggling for their national liberation and social progress. Replying to questions from Aden television, he noted that the USSR had remained true to that policy during the events in Lebanon and had given effective and selfless aid to the Palestinian and Lebanese peoples in their just struggle against the Israeli aggressors.

Speaking about Soviet-made weapons used by the Palestinian fighters in the struggle against the occupationists, Abu Iyad stressed that they had been satisfactory in all respects. This was evidenced by the fact that the fighters of the PDS, [expansion not known] with the help of these weapons, were able to repel dozens of massed attacks by the Israeli military equipped with the most modern, including heavy, American-made weapons.

Abu Iyad also cited as an example of fraternal solidarity the position of Democratic Yemen, which was one of the first to stretch forth a helping hand to the Palestinian people in that time which was so difficult for them. The events in Lebanon, he said in conclusion, have shown that the combat solidarity and unity of the Arabs, their will for victory and selfless devotion to the just cause, are the necessary conditions for successfully repulsing the aggressive intrigues and provocative designs of the forces of imperialism and Zionism.

'COMPLEXITIES', DISSENSION SEEN IN IRAN

LD132258 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1545 GMT 13 Oct 82

[From "The World Today" program presented by Valentin Zorin]

[Text] The international mass media, noting a lull on the Iran-Iraq front, reports preparations by Iran for a fresh offensive.

These reports say the Iranian command is concentrating its troops for an offensive on Basra and, having seized this, one of the three main Iraqi ports, for the creation of the right conditions for an offensive on the capital of Iraq, Baghdad.

However, observers stress that five previous offensives mounted by the Iranian forces recently have ended in failure. The Western press cites a number of military experts who assume that Iran can mount another offensive, but if that fails the Iranian side will be left without enough arms, ammunition and fuel for a further offensive operation on any front. Attention is also drawn to the dashing of Tehran's hopes that an Iranian offensive would lead to a mutiny of the Shi'ite Muslims in the Iraqi Army. Although the number of Shi'ites in the Iraqi Army is extremely high, they are fighting side-by-side with the Sunni soldiers against the Iranian Army.

At the same time reports are coming from the Iranian capital showing that a complex internal situation has come about in Tehran. A report by the central headquarters of the Islamic Revolution Guards Corps says that in the past week alone in Tehran several safe-houses of the Mojahedin-e Khalq organization have been seized and more than 30 of its members killed or arrested, including the daughter of the former [word indistinct] of the Majlis, ('Ali Golzadeh-Ghaffuri). Her two sons had been shot by firing squad earlier.

Tehran's Prosecutor General Lajevardi announced at a press conference in the capital that the security forces are taking measures [passage indistinct] the flight of the mojahedin from the capital. For this purpose checks on all exits from the city have been stepped up.

The Mojahedin-e Khalq is a mass organization created in 1965. Islamic in character, it took an active part in the struggle against the shah's regime and the dominance of American imperialism in Iran. During the anti-shah revolution its membership exceeded half a million. However, dissension between the top Islamic clergy and Ayatollah Khomeyni's entourage and the leadership of the mojahedin led to bloody internecine warfare and mass persecution of that organization, and this is now having a most serious effect on the internal political situation in Iran.

There are cases of serious dissension also among the leaders of the Islamic clergy. This is shown in particular by a letter published in the Iranian press from one of the highest-ranking figures in the Islamic hierarchy, Ayatollah Shari-atmadari, sent by him to the chairman of the Islamic military tribunal. In the letter the Ayatollah tearfully begs the release from jail of his son-in-law, arrested on charges of taking part in the conspiracy of the recently executed former foreign minister of Iran, Qotbzadeh. Several Iranian newspapers hinted that Ayatollah Shari-atmadari was involved in that conspiracy. At all events, all these reports testify to an extremely complex situation and internal discord in Tehran just now. Many observers, in considering the prospects of the Iran-Iraq confrontation, link them with the complexities of the internal political situation in Iran.

Arrests of Opponents

LD132158 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1930 GMT 11 Oct 82

[From "The World Today" program presented by Vladimir Dunayev]

[Text] Tehran: In the past month 283 opponents of the regime have been arrested in the Iranian capital. This is according to an official report from the Iranian authorities. Twenty-eight people were killed during the seizure of conspirators' apartments and exchanges of fire on the streets. Islamic Revolution Guards units are continuing military operations against Kurdish rebels. In the past few days there has been fighting (?between them) in the regions of Sardasht, Naqadeh and Bukan. In Bukan the Islamic Revolution Guards seized a large cache of weapons and ammunition belonging to the rebels.

MENGISTU HOLDS TALKS WITH KREMLIN OFFICIALS

Gromyko, Mengistu Meet

LD131510 Moscow TASS in English 1452 GMT 13 Oct 82

[Text] Moscow October 13 TASS -- Andrey Gromyko, member of the Politbureau of the CPSU Central Committee, USSR foreign minister, has met in the Kremlin today with Mengistu Haile Mariam, chairman of the Provisional Administrative Council of socialist Ethiopia and the Commission for Organizing the Party of the Working People, who is currently on a friendly working visit in Moscow.

In the course of the meeting, which proceeded in an atmosphere of friendship and mutual understanding, was stressed the great significance of the summit talks in Moscow for further developing and deepening the relations of friendship between the USSR and socialist Ethiopia.

The sides exchanges views on some international issues.

Andrey Gromyko spoke in detail on the fresh peace initiatives put forward by the Soviet Union at the current 37th Session of the U.N. General Assembly.

Mengistu Haile Mariam laid special emphasis on the Soviet Union's history making commitment not to be the first to use nuclear weapons, which Leonid Brezhnev declared in the message to the U.N. General Assembly's second special session on disarmament.

Due attention was devoted to the situation in the Horn of Africa, the problem of southern Africa, including Namibia.

Both sides have reaffirmed their striving to further closely cooperate in the international arena in the interests of strengthening peace and security in Africa and all over the world.

Ustinov Meets Mengistu

LD131550 Moscow TASS in English 1510 GMT 13 Oct 82

[Text] Moscow October 13 TASS -- Marshal of the Soviet Union Dmitriy Ustinov, a member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee and USSR defence minister, and Mengistu Haile Mariam, who is staying in Moscow on a working friendly visit, had a conversation in the Kremlin today.

During the conversation, which passed in a warm and businesslike atmosphere, the significance of summit Soviet-Ethiopian talks was stressed.

Dmitriy Ustinov and Mengistu Haile Mariam discussed issues of mutual interest and achieved consensus on them. They noted that allround Soviet-Ethiopian cooperation is a reliable factor of ensuring peace in the region of the Horn of Africa, strengthening the independence and security of Ethiopia, and its development along the path of socialism.

Ponomarev, Mengistu Talk

LD131944 Moscow TASS in English 1822 GMT 13 Oct 82

[Text] Moscow October 13 TASS -- There was a meeting today between alternate member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Boris Ponomarev and Chairman of the Provisional Military Administrative Council of socialist Ethiopia, Chairman of the Commission for Organizing the Party of the Working People of Ethiopia (COPWE) Mengistu Haile Mariam who is staying in Moscow on a friendly working visit.

During the comradely converstaion, Mengistu Haile Mariam spoke about the work conducted by COPWE for organizing in Ethiopia a party guided by ideology of scientific socialism. He stressed that the CPSU experience in the sphere of the party and state construction is of great value for revolutionary Ethiopia which chose the road of socialist development. Mengistu Haile Mariam expressed cordial gratitude to the CPSU Central Committee for versatile assistance rendered to COPWE.

The chairman of the Provisional Military Administrative Council and COPWE was informed of the many-faceted activity of the CPSU for the guidance of the communist construction, of some important matters of the historic experience of the CPSU. It has been noted that the CPSU Central Committee sincerely praises the efforts of the Ethiopian leadership for organizing the Party of the Working People in Ethiopia.

The participants in the meeting discussed concrete problems of further development of inter-party ties in accordance with the agreement on cooperation between the CPSU and COPWE that was signed yesterday in the Kremlin by Leonid Brezhnev and Mengistu Haile Mariam.

In conclusion of the meeting Boris Ponomarev and member of the COPWE Executive Committee (Berhanu Bayih), who took part in the conversation, signed a plan of ties between the CPSU and COPWE for 1983-1984.

RASHIDOV RECEIVES MOZAMBIQUE MINISTER VIEIRA

GF131741 Tashkent International Service in Uzbek 1700 GMT 12 Oct 82

[Text] Sharaf Rashidov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee, has received Sergio Vieira, member of the Mozombique Liberation Front[Frelimo] party leadership, minister of agriculture of the People's Republic of Mozambique and director of the Frelimo party Central Committee Department for Defense and Security [title as heard], who has paid a visit to Tashkent. During the exchange of views, it was confirmed that friendship, mutual aid and effective cooperation between the Soviet Union and the People's Republic of Mozambique are steadily strengthening and developing. Meanwhile, Sergio Vieira expressed gratitude for the sincere and warm welcome accorded to him in the Uzbek SSR.

Sergio Vieira said: The People's Republic of Mozambique is strongly upholding the new peace initiatives made by Leonid Brezhnev.

Sergio Vieira also highly praised the aid the Soviet People, particularly the toilers of the Uzbek SSR, have been extending to the young state in Africa. This aid is (?helping) Mozambique's agriculture attain new levels. It is also making a significant contribution toward the settlement of other vital matters.

29 SEP-14 OCT LEADER APPEARANCES REPORTED

Grishin, Tajik Group

LD111501 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 29 Sep 82 p 2

[TASS report: "In Connection With Jubilee"]

[Text] A delegation from the Tajik SSR in Moscow in connection with the republic's days at the USSR exhibition of national economic achievements has visited the V.I. Lenin Mausoleum and laid a wreath. The guests also laid a wreath at the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier at the Kremlin Wall.

On 28 September the Tajik SSR delegation was received by V.V. Grishin, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of Moscow CPSU Gorkom. The guests were told about Muscovites' contribution to the implementation of the program of communist creation put forward by the 26th CPSU Congress and the Moscow city party organization's activity in mobilizing the working people to the successful fulfillment of the 5-year plan targets and a fitting greeting to the 60th anniversary of the USSR's formation.

Romanov at Leningrad Soviet

LD111832 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1730 GMT 11 Oct 82

[Text] A session of the Leningrad City Soviet has set itself the task of increasing the role of the soviets in improving education in schools and vocational training schools. Today the session discussed the question of improving the quality of training and labor and moral education. Comrade Romanov took part in the session's work.

Kunayev at Kazakhstan Plenum

LD140642 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0500 GMT 14 Oct 82

[Text] The plenum of the Central Committee of the Kazakhstan Communist Party started its work in Alma Ata an hour ago.

The report "On the Tasks of the Republican Party Organization to Further Increase the Production of Grain, Fodder and Animal Farming Produce in the Light of the Demands of of the May Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee and Advice and Instructions by Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev" is being delivered by Comrade Kunayev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, and first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Kazakhstan.

Aliyev at Artists Congress

LD101044 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1100 GMT 9 Oct 82

[Excerpts] In recent years the artistic chronicles of Azerbaijan have been considerably enriched. Questions of strengthening ties between artists and the people are at the center of attention of a congress of Azerbaijan artists which opened today in Baku. Comrade Aliyev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee, took part in its work.

SHCHERBITSKIY VIEWS TECHNICAL, SOCIAL PROGRESS

PM121415 Moscow LITERATURNAYA GAZETA in Russian 29 Sep 82 p 2

[Interview with V.V. Shcherbitskiy, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee, by Yuriy Zarechkin: "Union of Science and Labor" -- date and place of interview not given]

[Text] [Question] One of the main tasks at the present stage of building the new society is, as we know, to combine the achievements of the scientific and technical revolution with the advantages of socialism. The party invariably links social progress and scientific and technical progress. Today it is impossible to discuss seriously the improvement of the socialist way of life or any social programs and the development of the individual outside the framework of the scientific and technical revolution. At the same time another relationship is also obvious: Progressive scientific and technical thought in the interests of mankind must unfailingly be based on a progressive state system. Socialism -- and the years of the existence of Soviet statehood bear this out quite definitely -- gives immeasurably more opportunity than before for the improvement of working people's living conditions.

Vladimir Vasilyevich, the theme of our talk is devoted to the scientific and technical revolution, to the participation of the republic's working people in it, but I fear the "range of problems" may prove far wider than this theme....

[Answer] Of course, in a talk of this kind you cannot do without a broad, systematic view of things. For instance, surely it is impossible, when assessing the Soviet Ukraine's achievements in the sphere of production, science and technology, to fail to speak at the same time of the cultural and spiritual values created in the republic?

[Question] One Ukrainian journalist said of these values -- very aptly it seems to me -- that they "flow into the all-union wealth."

[Answer] You can undoubtedly say that.... But we began with something else: The global nature and magnitude of the problems connected with the scientific and technical revolution.

Like any major social phenomenon, scientific and technical progress at every historical stage has its own real content. A unique feature of our time, as you have already noted, is the constantly intensifying interconnection between scientific and technical progress and social progress. In saying that we must also bear in mind specific political development and the political prospect. Let me remind you that Vladimir Ilich Lenin always stressed the importance of this approach: For instance, he called the state plan for the country's electrification the party's second program....

The task of organically uniting the achievements of the scientific and technical revolution with the advantages of socialism is undoubtedly a political task. During its implementation, if we are speaking of the Ukraine, not only has there been a substantial increase in the republic's national economic potential, but all aspects of its life have also become qualitatively different.

Fixed production capital has been substantially renewed, the scales of modernization and retooling of enterprises and the modernization of equipment have expanded and the capital-labor ratio has increased tangibly. New sectors have been created such as nuclear and cryogenic machine building; powder metallurgy and electrometallurgy have been created; the production of electronic, microelectronic and laser equipment has been established; and the production of synthetic diamonds and manmade materials with specific properties is constantly growing.

We are proud that thanks to Soviet scientists' joint efforts it was in the Ukraine that the atomic nucleus of lithium was first split and our own "heavy water" was obtained and that a computer was first built and radar devices were first created.... But you realize that is not the only thing. In the eighties the economy's transition to a footing of intensive economic management must be completed, as projected by the 26th CPSU Congress. In accordance with the new requirements the scientific potential must be built up and the system of managing scientific and technical progress in all sectors of the national economy must be improved.

As Leonid Ilich Brezhnev stressed, the party views scientific and technical progress as the linchpin of its economic policy. When a republican party and economic aktiv meeting was held this spring to examine problems of accelerating scientific and technical progress and strengthening science's link with production, it was the tasks of improving management and enhancing the effectiveness of party committees' work and the personal responsibility of every worker in resolving the tasks of the scientific and technical revolution that we discussed.

[Question] There is a prevailing opinion among planners and managers that the main thing in accelerating scientific and technical progress is the improvement of the economic mechanism. How do you treat this viewpoint?

[Answer] No one will deny that a smoothly functioning economic mechanism resolves a great deal. There are whole sectors confirming the correctness of this thesis; for instance, the electrical equipment industry. For over 10 years one of the biggest experiments in restructuring the management of scientific and technical progress has been successfully implemented.

Many electrical equipment enterprises are concentrated in our republic: Zaporazhtransformator, Vatra and Ukrelektromash associations, the Berdyansk, Odessa and Kamenets-Podolsk cable plants and a series of major scientific research organizations. Their experience shows the high degree of effectiveness of the autonomous financing system introduced during the experiment, which helps the creation of new equipment and technology. In the past 5-year plan the "science-production" cycle was shortened by a factor of 1.5-2, while the saving from the introduction of scientific and technical innovations doubled. Economists estimate that 86 percent of the increase in labor productivity in industry has been secured by this means. Let us add to this that the technical profile of enterprises has been literally transformed and under the impact of the altered situation people have begun to look at many things more broadly, to think more deeply and to work better.

In brief, the system for the management of scientific and technical progress has become a natural link in the mechanism of economic management and essentially a new unit in that mechanism. But that does not mean that the state of scientific and technical thought depends only on the standard of management of the national economy. It is important here not to fall into a sort of euphoria by placing one's trust in some kind of automatic innovation-introducing mechanism.

Life is dynamic and generates ever new ideas, and obviously if we raise the main question -- whether this concerns the acceleration of scientific and technical progress or the improvement of the economic mechanism -- then the reply must approximate to a single common denominator: Man always remains the main element of any system....

[Question] In the term "scientific and technical progress" we usually perceive the words "scientific" and "technical." It is no accident that they say that time has welded them together.... But you cited the human factor and cited it in conjunction with a concept seemingly divorced from man. So is it right to consider science and technology today as an organic, essential element in the process of man's formation and his making as an individual?

[Answer] Yes, undoubtedly. It must be admitted, though, that so far we are not fully aware that science is now increasingly also a moral yardstick of man and a stimulus to his world outlook.

A man must be educated from childhood not only in the magical world of fairy tales, poetry and literature, but he must also be familiarized with the world of scientific knowledge. Let us recall the words of the well-known scientist and writer Arthur Clarke. In his opinion, in the future any man with no knowledge of the natural sciences will be uneducated. If, as some people do now, he brags about his ignorance he will find himself in exactly the same position as the medieval barons who boasted that "their secretaries did their reckoning and writing for them."

The fact that the volume of industrial output in the Ukraine has increased more than a hundredfold during the years of Soviet power and that we have achieved such prosperity, culture and education are indicators very close in meaning. The cultural revolution, as Lenin understood its essence, and the scientific and technical revolution proceed side by side. For instance, the fact that over 300,000 specialists with higher education are now working in Kiev alone, which recently celebrated its 1,500th anniversary, has a direct bearing not only on production. After all, before the revolution there were only 380 engineers in the city....

The way we work is very closely linked with how much the people's educational and cultural standard has improved. At a number of enterprises qualified specialists are already employed in workers' jobs -- such is the content of the work at plants producing optical instruments or electronic equipment, for instance.

The USSR's successes in education are well known. We long ago became a country with universal literacy and we are called the nation that reads most. In our conception, an educated man is an individual with an equal knowledge of the problems of the scientific and technical revolution and the humanities. Today literacy means far more than merely learning to write and count. Even that is not enough. Scientists propose taking one more step training schoolchildren in the fundamentals of programing, that is, to a certain extent in what is the alphabet of scientific and technical progress....

[Question] Vladimir Vasiliyevich, when you speak of the close interconnection between the results of labor and all other qualitative indicators of our life, the natural desire arises to ask: How is the worker's creative and moral potential realized under the conditions of the scientific and technical revolution and what spiritual hues color his work?

[Answer] I think the question could be put more broadly. After all, it is not simply a case of the working man but also of how the creative and moral potential of an entire class -- the working class -- the leading class of a socialist society -- is manifested in the present scientific and technical revolution.

Historical experience teaches us that the working class has acted and continues to act as the main motive force and true leader of social progress. Under the conditions of developed socialism its displays the greatest degree of mobilization, creative energy, organization and moral self-sacrifice in resolving the most diverse questions: from the collective introduction of technical innovations into production and participation in the fate of individual peoples to problems of what can be termed without exaggeration a global nature.

Our society highly rates the authority, achievements and glorious traditions of past years. But what means most to us is the political and moral content, enriched by experience and traditions, of the present vital, practical business and the moral authority of the present-day worker.

[Question] The propaganda of models of the best work os one of the party's traditions....

[Answer] Yes, indeed.... Completely in Lenin's style: preaching through action! The authority of action and moral authority -- there is no stronger truth for the working man.

In an interview with LITERATURNAYA GAZETA once, I cited the example of the innovative attitude, profoundly communist in content, toward work shown by the renowned Soviet miner Twice Hero of the Soviet Union and the USSR State Prize winner Ivan Strelchenko.

He stood at the sources of the movement to mine 1,000 and more tons of coal a day from one deposit. This man now has a long career, very rich experience and undoubted services behind him. Ivan Ivanovich's word and prestige are trusted throughout the country. But in a Donetsk television program from the series with the highly symptomatic title Yourself" he speaks of the difficulties of the Thousanders' movement and speaks warmly and makes criticisms. From the standpoint of past achievements? No, he understands that people may have doubts, may object, that times have changed, that mining resources have grown obsolete, that mining conditions are different. A different, stronger argument is needed, as is a different, more imposing moral authority resting on current needs.

Strelchenko and his work comrades have these. They are, first, 3,000 tons of coal from one vein -- every day, over 1 million tons [per year] -- for 5 successive years. Then there is the constant creative quest for new solutions and reserves. Finally, there is constant concern to ensure that the sector's experience and achievements become the possession of all mining collectives.... In other words, all the emphasis is on the present, real business. The emphasis is on fine people who have gained in labor the moral right to be ahead, to assert what is new and to combat old, obsolete practice.

[Question] Obsolete practice is obviously far from the only thing to be combated. Sometimes not only does a modern style of management coexist with an obviously obsolete one but trends, avenues and scientific schools clash.... There are many problems, problems of the kind which, as Comrade Morozov, a reader from Krivoy Rog, put it, "enter our lives in the wake of the scientific and technical revolution."

[Answer] Of course there are many problems -- on the most diverse planes. Present-day scientific and technical progress is an integral system in terms of its goals, means and internal links. If just one link, usually a technological link, falls out of place, then this immediately affects the pace of the development of the sector or enterprise and a mass of questions immediately arises. These questions are posed by Strelchenko and your readers....

Suppose a link involving import deliveries is incorporated in a promising scientific work. Everything would seem to be correct. In fulfilling the sector's order the workers of the scientific research institute try to "update" their product as much as possible. But.... Which is more advantageous: unfailingly to bind yourself to foreign supplies or to eliminate possible problems in advance through your own efforts?

I want to make one stipulation right away: The scientific and technical revolution produces an unprecedented increase in production and cooperative ties, not only within the country but also on the plane of the international division of labor. Our position here is clear: We are in favor of using the advantages of this division of labor on an equitable and mutually advantageous basis. This is why we are seeking to develop international cooperation in the economic, scientific and technical spheres and, of course, above all within the framework of socialist economic integration.

At the same time our scientific potential -- and I am not alone in being convinced of this -- is adequate to resolve any national economic task. We have many examples confirming that conclusion: the development of cosmonautics, the creation of atomic energy and computer equipment, and finally, the great increase in the country's actual scientific potential. You will note that everything I have mentioned has been created, erected and embodied by our own efforts and has been inspired by our own, Soviet patriotism.

I do not mean that our healthy sense of leadership [pervenstvo] has now been blunted. Unfortunately you frequently encounter leaders who instead of concentrating their own efforts and funds for the solution of important national economic tasks raise the question of purchasing machinery, equipment or technology overseas. Of course, that way is easier. However, it is also unquestionable that such an attitude can only be called a parasitical one and it sometimes has a debilitating effect on the work of our scientific and production collectives. Of course that must be avoided. The country's present scientific potential, if things are well organized, I stress again, makes it possible to resolve successfully tasks of any complexity.

It is no accident that where people count primarily on their own efforts and do indulge in the vain hope of a "currency windfall" success comes for a long time and is firmly won. A number of institutes of the Ukrainian SSR Academy of Sciences have provided reliable rear services for research -- they have created a modern design laboratory base. Here is the result: Many collectives are meeting their own requirements virtually in full via equipment produced in this country, and in a number of cases there is no longer any need to buy expensive equipment overseas.

I shall be more specific: The need to go to the capitalist market for sophisticated technology and equipment is frequently exaggerated and is explained by one thing -- a reluctance to seek internal reserves. At the same time it must not be forgotten that the West frequently exploits technological dependence and its credits for political pressure and direct and indirect attempts to undermine socialism. You see, again we come to the same conclusion -- the need to assess everything politically, too.

How many problems are covered by the theme of "man and nature," which only recently sounded so innocuous!

Scientific and technical progress undoubtedly intensifies the use of natural resources. In our republic 2.2-2.3 billion tons of mining products [gornaya massa] are brought into economic circulation at over 4,000 mineral mines every year. Land, water and forest areas are being increasingly exploited.

Under these conditions scientists and practical workers are faced with the task of attaining economic and social goals through the more rational use of natural resources. Efforts are being concentrated on elaborating a scientific basis and principles of low-waste or waste-free manufacturing methods and methods using little water and saving energy. In the 11th 5-Year Plan the republican Academy of Sciences is undertaking the scientific and methodological leadership of 22 comprehensive research programs and is maintaining creative collaboration with dozens of enterprises and organizations. In particular a contract has been concluded on collaboration between specialists of the academy and Dneprodzerzhinsk: Their task is to elaborate a waste-free production model for a large industrial city....

[Question] Vladimir Vasilyevich, are we not too late in producing scientific formulas? In my view, in the Ukraine industrial centers with different specific features like Kharkov, Lvov, Odessa or Severodonetsk have one marked common characteristic: They all have uneven, stratified production and ecological standards. One stratum reflects one particular time, a second stratum another time and a third yet another.... Even the comparatively young chemical workers' city of Severodonetsk is like this to a certain extent. Perhaps the point is that our specialists are geared only toward compensating for ecological losses and so far do not know how to work preemptively?

[Answer] There is perhaps a certain amount of truth in your arguments. The research mentality is sometimes indeed to blame; but the scientific and technical revolution not only changes and enriches equipment and technology but also has a positive impact on the mentality of scientists and engineers. I think that they already understand the new strategy of seeking and are thinking in an increasingly modern way. I am convinced there will be less and less diversity in production and ecological standards.

Do our specialists know how to work preemptively today? Undoubtedly. Even now, for instance, great attention is paid to forecasting and averting the possible adverse consequences of the construction and operation of industrial complexes and large-scale land reclamation work.... After all, it is clear to everyone that a swamp must be drained, for instance, but must be drained in a sensible way, with the consequences of this intervention being scientifically predicted. Our successors and indeed our contemporaries will call us irresponsible if we drain an additional 10,000 hectares in the Polesye, for instance, but in the south lose 100,000 hectares of Chernozem which will have no source of irrigation since the Polesye swamps are natural, irreplaceable reservoirs for water from the Dnepr.

This principle -- projecting a problem into the future -- is gradually becoming the norm. It will then be easier to make optimum economic decisions and in particular to assist nature.

[Question] In the advent of the scientific and technical revolution not only nature but also man must be protected -- against overloads of information, against the mechanization of life or, although this sounds paradoxical, against himself. I would like to speak of precisely those people who are unable to grasp and assimilate the new elements the scientific and technical revolution provides for the improvement of their way of life. Opposed to miner Strelchenko is the Ilichevsk longshoreman Baranovskiy or the Zhdanov steelworker Gorban.... The mail from the Ukraine occasionally contains alarmed letters: you know, not everyone can cope with the speed of the scientific and technical revolution.

I will not list what people write to the newspaper, but take a look: at one railroad depot in slightly more than a year several technical leaders were replaced for various reasons -- because of their inability to work with people, their arrogance and bureaucratic administration; in another organization several workers handling modern equipment drank almost every day -- wives ask for their husbands and the whole crew to be taken in hand....

[Answer] I am convinced that one important detail for us can be discerned in these seemingly diverse facts. The observation of former years that scientific and technical progress to a certain extent outstrips the growth of individual people's consciousness remains true. This is probably the reason for the failings in the work of these depot leaders and the unfavorable moral climate in individual collectives.

I shall not try to analyze situations in letters; I want to stress what I view as the main point -- the importance of political educational work with people and of the more resolute eradication of shortcomings. The active, purposeful formation of the individual's interests, requirements and character, as is well known, is no easy matter. All our educational facilities must be directed toward this. Among them I would particularly like to stress the role of fiction and art. The creation of images of contemporary people, of true heroes of our time, remains the supreme vocation of Soviet literature and its basic contribution to the formation of people's ideological and moral ideal.

Modern literature and art cover many problems and are close to life and truly militant. But let us be frank. Young men and women frequently cite as ideological and moral guides for themselves the heroes of the revolution, Civil War and Great Patriotic War and historical figures, and far less frequently their contemporaries or present-day literary heroes.

The specialists' business is to investigate why these images do not always carry sufficient artistic and moral authority and influence. After all, the scientific and technical revolution gives graphic, impressive examples of creative thought and a truly communist attitude toward labor on the part of scientists, engineers and workers, and gives models of man's high degree of spirituality, culture and morality and responsibility, as Lenin put it, not only for the affairs "of those close to him but also of those far away." These people are true pioneers, "marching ahead," and it is important to portray worthily their spiritual wealth and psychological depth on the artistic, ideological and moral planes.

[Question] A great deal is written throughout the world by scientists, writers and journalists about the scientific and technical revolution. There are attempts to examine its impact on, for instance, daily life, culture and the environment in an abstract way, independently of the social system, and to even equate these processes under socialism and capitalism.

[Answer] Of course, this equation is wrong. Any process in the scientific and technical revolution is social and depends on social conditions.

Capitalism as a social system is inhumane by its very nature. Of course the scientific and technical revolution in the capitalist world aggravates the contradictions between the individual and society. Therefore I will say immediately that we are seeking to ensure that the results of the scientific and technical revolution do not oppose man but serve him wholly. In helping us to understand and transform the world, in giving the masses access to books and in making radio and television our well-meaning interlocutors and not teachers of violence and immorality, technology reaches our people in its truly humanitarian role, and that is just as it should be!

As for the social complexion of the scientific and technical revolution, two very marked events show graphically and, it may be said, symbolically, the difference between it in the different systems. The first is the U.S. nuclear blast over the civilian population of Hiroshima. The second is the launching of the Soviet spaceship carrying the world's first cosmonaut, Yuriy Gagarin. Both events were connected with great technical discoveries. But the realization of these discoveries formed a social contrast.

[Question] Vladimir Vasilyevich, what do you think about the desire of the forces of imperialism to exploit the scientific and technical revolution for the purposes of the arms race and the U.S. Administration's attempts to hinder scientific and technical progress in our country by means of discriminatory measures.

[Answer] The policy of heightening international tension and engaging in confrontation, abandoning commonsense, the furthering of selfish and imperial aims by means of violence and war, and the undisguised subordination of scientific and technical development to the interests of the military-industrial complex are all, as we know, threatening the world with catastrophic consequences.

Mankind is therefore now faced with a choice which rules out any evasive decision -- either the achievements of science and technology are to be used in the service of man or they are to become the means of the destruction of human civilization and all life on earth.

Western ideologists, who only recently tried to make out that imperialism's policy in the sphere of science and scientific cooperation "is the absence of any policy," are now dropping all their masks. Their doctrine is undisguisedly subordinated to the monopolies' interests, to putting pressure on the socialist countries and to downright ideological sabotage. The imperialists' attitude to People's Poland is a graphic illustration of this.

As for restrictions on trade and scientific cooperation and any other discriminatory measures against our country, this is a double-edged sword because it also hits those who initiate actions of this kind. The land of the soviets has already survived times when the capitalist world declared all manner of blockades against it. Everyone knows what became of them. But the facts show that the lessons of history are no use to those who refuse to learn.

The situation today is quite different. Our economic, scientific and technical potential has increased immeasurably. Mutually advantageous cooperation with the CEMA framework is improving. This, of course, increases the socialist community countries' scientific and technical independence and, it could be said, their invulnerability. The West itself, incidentally, is by no means a monolith: Considerations of profit frequently win out over foreign policy diktat there -- as can be seen from many examples.

[Question] The advantages of the socialist way of life are now confirmed, directly or indirectly, even by bourgeois sociologists. For example, the well-known scientist Erich Fromm has written anxiously that Western scientific and technical progress is turning society into a fully mechanized megamachine and is turning people into a cog in that "total machine" with the result that they are being deprived of the fullness of real life and lofty human feelings.

[Answer] Such comments are typical of many contemporary bouregois sociologists. Well, their anxiety has considerable justification.

Science and technology deprived of social humanism can indeed transform people into "cogs," a kind of biological robot installed in the production process. What do Western businessmen care that each person is a kind of mirror of the universe, as people used to say, or that, in Marx' words, he embodies the whole gamut of social relations and all human life is sacred in itself?...

Of course, scientific and technical progress as such does not possess humane or inhumane qualities. Robots, for example, whose production has been begun in the Ukraine in the current 5-year plan, mimic human hand movements and at first glance even seem alive, especially those which carry out computer-controlled operations. But they are "humanized" precisely insofar as they are called upon to serve people by performing difficult and dangerous operations. They can be made to do useful humane work -- or can be turned into producers of weapons of mass destruction. Incidentally, robots are widely used in the United States in the production of the neutron bomb.

Thus it is not a question of science and technology in themselves but of their social thrust.... No, we want to compete with the West not in an arms race but in the peaceful economic sphere, in increasing the population's prosperity and educational and cultural standards. It is not our fault that we are compelled to divert a considerable part of our resources to defense.

I have heard that some Western businessmen state that they would rather be "atomized than communized." They fear and hate the future. It is no coincidence that various doctrines predicting mankind's self-destruction in barely 30-40 years are now so widespread among them.

In its hatred of the future, imperialism would like to kill all life on the planet. But there is a force capable of preventing that -- real socialism, with its defense and scientific and technical might, and the hundreds of millions of fighters for peace in the most diverse parts of the world. In the context of what has been said, I believe that the exceptionally broad response generated by the USSR's recent peace initiatives, and in particular Leonid Ilich Brezhnev's message to the UN General Assembly's second special session, is quite legitimate.

[Question] Vladimir Vasilyevich, in approaching the theme broached at the very outset of our conversation we have already stressed its multifaceted nature. Of course, it would be hard to touch on all the problems, but nevertheless there is one more question: What, in your opinion, could the press and literature, journalists and writers to do to accelerate scientific and technical progress and to socialize it?

[Answer] I recall that a press conference held at the Ukrainian CP Central Committee discussed the following question, among others: Can newspapers actually influence the acceleration of scientific and technical progress under conditions of the increased complexity of technical, organizational and administrative interconnections? Are we not expecting too much of journalists?

In replying to that question in the affirmative [as published], we are relying on the practice of reality, which reveals the ever-new potential of the organizing functions of the press and the other mass media. Particularly instructive is the experience of propagandizing the movement under the slogan "Place manual labor on the shoulders of machines!" which arose at the proposal of Zaporozhye Oblast workers.

As for literature, I think I have already named some of its tasks. I could add that truthful, profound and highly artistic works which create images of Soviet people help us not only to understand the law-governed features of our time but also to expose the economic, political and moral problems connected with scientific and technical progress. Works about our contemporaries contain a tremendous mobilizing force and create the kind of spiritual atmosphere which promotes the development of initiative and a creative quest by each member of society. It is hardly necessary to convince anyone that timely literature possesses a great active force and helps people to determine their place more clearly under conditions of the scientific and technical revolution.

At the same time there are also problems which require a closer view from writers. One problem, and a very important one, is the shaping of the next labor generation, that is, of those who in the future will have to stand at the helm of leading sectors of the national economy and at the head of scientific and technical progress and will have to set in motion the country's tremendous economic mechanism. It is not simply a question of training specialists and skilled worker cadres. We have the people to do that in our country. It is important to create works which reveal more fully the beauty and social significance of labor and its irreplaceable role in people's self-assertion.

How to do this is a question for the professional competence of literateurs. But there is no doubt that such books are needed, especially by our young people.

[Question] One of the best books by Maksim Rylskiy, the Ukrainian poet, you know, was called "Roses and Grapes." It contains a verse which seems remarkable to me in its own way:

"Our happiness has two equal wings:
The color of roses and grapes, the beautiful and the useful."

[Answer] There you have the essence of many of our problems and quests in the language of poetry.... Beauty, profundity and picturesque ideas are good, of course, not only in poetic creativity. All modern life must strive for harmony. The scientific and technical revolution must also be fully subordinated to this task.

It is becoming increasingly clear that scientific and technical progress is the main element of our current work. It affects the deepest strata of social and economic life and the fate of peace. To accelerate it is a great policy and the party's concern. The jubilee of the USSR's formation, which we are preparing to mark, vividly highlights all the facets of the ongoing process and convincingly demonstrates the rapid ascent of the Soviet land's science and technology and the firmness of developed socialism's foundations.

DISSIDENT, FINANCES, SOLZHENITSYN FUND ASSAILED

PM111409 Moscow SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA in Russian 1 Oct 82 p 3

[Report by N. Toropovskiy: "Dirty Pieces of Silver"]

[Text] Lvov-Moscow -- The name Yelena Timofeyevna Antoniv, born 1937, graduate of the Lvov Medical Institute, says nothing to the ordinary reader. She was better known in narrow circles; as a speculator trading in foreign frippery, as a tireless worker in the field of weddings and divorces. In brief, citizen Antoniv-Chornovol-Krasivskaya did not win her popularity in certain Western propaganda centers straightaway.

Weakening in the fight with the organs of justice, which did not share her view of free enterprise in the USSR and of blatant violations of certain norms of morality and ethics, Yelena Timofeyevna set about seeking support and backing. She soon found them among the so-called "heterodox," dissidents or more simply moral riffraff. She was welcomed like a kinswoman in this quagmire. It is hard to say with certainty which particular qualities of their new initiate most appealed to her new friends but it seems to us it was her commercial qualities. So one fine day a bank was created in Lvov, without undue pomp or band-playing. As you have already guessed, Antoniv became its manager.

To understand better the metamorphosis of an ordinary speculator into a "banker" we must make a small digression into the not-so-distant past -- the time when the literary saboteur Aleksandr Solzhenitsyn left for "free Europe."

When he had sold everything he could sell in the noisy ideological bazaar, the literary traitor resolved to sell even his name if the occasion arose. For a fair price, of course, since in such cases the CIA is unstinting. So there was born a strange creature known as "the Russian Solzhenitsyn Fund" or "social fund" — in short, a feeding trough designed to remunerate the activity of "specially selected people" who might live in the Soviet Union or people "who had escaped."

For whom exactly are the Judas dollars intended and for what purpose are they used? Let us allow the facts and specific people to speak for themselves.

Aleksandr Bolonkin, former scientific worker: "I was pushed onto the path of anti-Sovietism by egotism and an inflated sense of my own 'self'.... To be honest, the 'laurels' of the notorious Academician Sakharov gave me no peace.... At the time I did not yet know that this latter-day werewolf was receiving his pieces of silver from funds in which the CIA is directly involved, including the so-called 'Solzhenitsyn fund.'

"The dissidents assert that the funds they receive from abroad seem to have been donated by Solzhenitsyn from his royalties and even call them the 'Solzhenitsyn fund.'

"In actual fact these funds are generously allocated by the Western special services. When I was in prison, Korsunskaya, Shikhanovich, Romanova and Salova, who are closely linked together and with the notorious 'Solzhenitsyn fund,' began to write to me.... Their monetary aid to me had a selfish purpose: obtaining information from me hostile to our country and encouraging my anti-Soviet activity."

Notes confiscated by the procurator's office from the Muscovite Sergey Khodorovich attest that for several years our Yelena Antoniv had received money from the so-called "Solzhenitsyn fund" for her hostile activity. The "banker's" duties included financing "specially selected people" who had committed anti-Soviet crimes and were serving prison terms, or financing their relatives.

To understand better what sort of people they are, let us leaf through the biographies of some of them.

Here is Yekaterina Zaritskaya, for instance. "Kindly Kate" ["Dobrodiyka Katerina"] was a bandit under the direct and immediate leadership of the Ukrainian nationalists' ringleader, Stepan Bandera. In 1941-45 she belonged to the so-called "regional (Provod) of the Ukrainian nationalists association" ["krayevoy provod oun"] and was considered close to Roman Shukevich, the "commander in chief" of Bandera's gangs. Later she was convicted of hostile activity and was punished. It was Yekaterina's very full career record which helped her join the list of beneficiaries of the "Russian Solzhenitsyn fund."

Ivan Gel is another beneficiary of the "fund." This "fighter for the national idea" learned a great deal from his father -- an accomplice of Bandera's -- and from his uncle Zinoviy Tershakovets, a former leader of a "district [okruzhnyy] (provod) of the Ukrainian nationalists association." Ivan Gel completed his "education" with the aid of Radio Liberty and other similar stations. To his credit are the concoction and dissemination of materials slandering the Soviet social and state system, the dispatch abroad of slanderous materials about our country, and malicious anti-Soviet articles in Bandera's emigre leaflets and so forth.

The Soviet legal organs put the worth of I. Gel's activity at two convictions. The "Solzhenitsyn fund" put it at $630.

The outgoings ledger of the "Lvov branch" contained other names. For instance, if we are to believe the ledger, Yekaterina Mandrik received R720, and Mikhail Osadchiy R1,150 and so on....

If we are to believe.... But let us not be gullible; we would do better to acquaint ourselves with four brief but very interesting interviews:

Yekaterina Mandrik: "Throughout 1980-82 I received no money from Yelena Antoniv and have never known her or seen her at all."

Mikhail Osadchiy: "Yes, I have known Yelena Timofeyevna Antoniv personally for about 20 years. When I returned from prison I saw her but we did not discuss money. During that meeting she was not even interested in my position although at that time I was not yet working and was only looking for work. I never received any money from anyone while I was in prison. No one told me about this money."

Yekaterina Zaritskaya: "Yelena Antoniv has never offered me any money and I have received no material assistance from her."

Mariya Gel (Ivan Gel's wife): "I was told that there was a so-called 'Solzhenitsyn fund.' But I never received any money from this 'fund' or from other sources."

So what conclusion follows? the reader asks. Either the witnesses have suddenly tried to disown their overseas handouts or one of the "fund's" trusted officials has taken the money.... Absolutely correct, dear reader. She appropriated or in a word stole it. If, in addition to money, objects also fell into her grasping hands, then the same fate awaited them. It became known that 3 years ago a Canadian couple by the name of (Key) asked Antoniv to sell them a large carpet and to give Mariya Gel 1/3 of the money. The carpet was sold for a large sum but Yelena Timofeyevna put the money in her purse with an easy conscience.

That is how the Lvov "banker" stole from her so-called fellow thinkers. But I think it is not worth feeling sorry for them. Renegades engender neither our pity nor our compassion. If anyone is to be pitied, then it is the U.S. taxpayers. Well, think about it yourselves: Why should Americans work only to have their cents and dollars be used to satisfy the needs of one Yelena Timofeyevna Antoniv, whom they do not know! Her needs were great and were fully satisfied. Using the "fund's" money this high-living woman from Lvov was able to lead a carefree life and make long trips to various parts of our country, while she had not worked anywhere for years. Yelena Timofeyevna at the same time found a pleasant opportunity to visit cities rich in historical monuments and to vacation at seaside resorts.

We could end the story here of the "bank" which failed and the descriptions of the escapades of the businessowmen who worked under the guise of a "freedom fighter" and "Ukrainian patriot." Is it worth wasting paper! But the point is that it is people of this sort who comprise the "backbone" of the dissident trash. Here is what the above-mentioned ex-dissident A. Bolonkin says: "In prison I met with 'dissidents' who had absolutely no idea of honor and selflessness. For instance, one Zavertkin, having acquired the post of dental technician, began methodically to fleece his 'fellow-thinkers.' For those who did not bring him gifts in addition to his official payment, he would make false teeth which fell apart after a few days. Another 'freedom fighter,' Petr Lomakin, found a place as an orderly in the hospital when he was in prison and stole food from the convicts and blackmailed the patients. An infinite number of such cases could be cited...."

Well, we must pity not only the U.S. taxpayers but also the CIA bosses themselves. You set yourselves difficult tasks when you attempt to destroy the socialist system in our country with the aid of speculators, extortioners and criminal sadists. We can tell you, these cadres are below average. However you may disguise them, whatever ideological labels you may stick on them, they are then a penny on market day.

AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENTS FOR 12, 13 OCTOBER

LD140216 [Editorial Report] The following is a compilation of reports on agricultural developments in the USSR carried by Moscow Domestic Service in Russian on 12 and 13 October. Times of broadcasts are given in parentheses at the end of each item.

12 October

Nikolay Rozanov, SELSKAYA ZHIZN correspondent in Tajikistan, writes that around 600,000 tons of cotton have been sold to the state. Picking is proceeding faster than last year: It is planned to procure 915,000 tons of cotton. (0200 GMT)

Sugar beets occupy over 3 million hectares in the country, of which 1.5 million hectares is in the RSFSR, where many refineries are also concentrated. However, quite a few enterprices are not working at full capacity. In Voronezh and Kursk Oblasts and in particular in the Kuban the sugar beet harvest pace must be considerably stepped up. (0200 GMT)

In the Kuban 300,000 tons of corn and the same quantity of rice have been delivered to reception points. (0300 GMT)

Kirghizia: Issyk-Kul Oblast completes sowing of winter grain -- the first to do so in the republic. (0500 GMT)

The machine operators of the Dnepropetrovsk Oblast have gathered in corn for grain from 100,000 hectares, the greater part of the area planted. The target is to sell the state 200,000 tons of corn grain and to complete the work during October. (0730 GMT)

Harvesting of potatoes is coming to an end on the fields of the Ryazan Oblast. There are almost 96,000 hectares of potatoes planted. This summer there were few sunny days and the potato crop developed slowly. But the so-called advanced method of growing this valuable crop came to the rescue. (0730 GMT)

Six million tons of raw cotton have reached the procurement points of the cotton-growing republics. This is about 2/3 of the quantity envisaged in the plan. At present the picking is taking place under difficult conditions. The work is being hampered by rain everywhere: The harvest in the fields, however, is a good one, and the opening of the bolls is continuing. Many farms in Uzbekistan, Azerbaijan and Tajikistan are already selling the state above-plan cotton. As usual the quality of the raw material being obtained is being kept at a high level. One and a half times a much fine fiber cotton has been picked as was picked last year during the same period. (0730 GMT)

Latvian farmers have fulfilled the plan for sale of grain crops to the state. About 300,000 tons of grain crops have reached the elevators. Kolkhozes and sovkhozes are fully supplied with seed. Most farms have completed the potato harvest. However, only 70 percent of the harvest has reached the procurement points: This, in many instances, is explained by the lack or nonrational use of transportation. At the same time, the first frosts have already come. Half of the cleared fields are plowed for next year's harvest. (1430 GMT)

13 October

Kazakhstan machine operators are continuing preparations for next year's harvest: To date, plowing has been carried out on 11 million hectares, 60 percent of the plan; 3 million hectares of bare fallow has also been made ready for autumn sowing. Shallow-cutting soil tilling implements are being used. (0730 GMT)

Altay farmers have prepared over 90 percent of areas to be sown; bare fallow amounted to 1 million hectares for the first time in the kray this autumn. (0730 GMT)

On the country's fields the grain harvest is practically complete. Only a little remains to be harvested in eastern Siberia. According to recent statistics grain crops and pulse crops have been cut on more than 111 million hectares -- that is 95 percent of the area sown.

Almost all the cut grain has been threshed. The harvest of groats is also practically finished. Specialists consider that the harvest of buckwheat and millet is considerably higher than last year's. In Belorussia, Smolensk and some other oblasts in the Non-Chernozem Zone of the RSFSR the lupine harvest is in progress. This is one of the most valuable fodder crops. Corn for grain has been threshed from more than 1/2 the fields. Plowing and autumn sowing is under way. Over 33 million hectares are occupied with rye, wheat and other winter crops. That is approximately 4/5 of the area earmarked for them. Preparation of the soil for sowing spring crops has been completed successfully in the Volga area. However in the Kuban, Chita, Vologda and Pskov Oblasts this important work is proceeding in a disorganized manner. (1200 GMT)

PROCUREMENT OFFICIAL ON GRAIN STORAGE PROBLEMS

LD131920 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 13 Oct 82

["Warning Signal" program, Semen Astakhov interview with Nikolay Pavlovich Kolosov, deputy head of the main administration for storage at the USSR Ministry of Procurement; date and place not given -- live or recorded]

[Text] [Kolosov] I have just returned from Ulyanovsk Oblast where a good grain crop has been grown this year, but shipment of the dried grain is being delayed because of the inadequate supply of rail cars. Because of these delays almost 400 tons of grain are still heaped at four enterprises in the oblast. There are also difficulties regarding the storage of sunflower seeds.

[Question] Nikolay Pavlovich, that grain in Ulyanovsk Oblast, it is being kept under tarpaulins, at least, isn't it?

[Answer] It is being kept under tarpaulins, but keeping grain out in the open, after all, means losses. It would be better to keep it in proper, reliable storage areas.

[Question] So the railway workers should make their contribution toward preserving the grain crop that has been grown, harvested and procured, so that it is taken quickly to other areas where there is spare capacity?

[Answer] Yes, the railway workers could do a great deal to help us to preserve the crop here.

[Question] Particularly now?

[Answer] Yes, now that the weather is like it is. It has been raining, as you know. There has even been some snow. Naturally, the grain has to be brought under cover. Moreover, the fact that storage areas that are filled to the utmost at places where there is not adequate capacity, as turned out to be the case at enterprises in Ulyanovsk Oblast, is making it difficult to process and monitor the grain because a process of post-harvest ripening of the grain occurs. If there is no more room at the stores we just cannot cope. When the weather is fine, in the summer months, we can use the areas outside the silos -- temporarily -- but now we cannot do this because it is pouring with rain on those areas and it is already beginning to snow.

[Question] I hope that railwaymen and Railway Ministry officials are listening to all this and will take measures.

[Answer] Let us hope so.

CSA REPORTS HARVESTING, PLOWING 'SUCCESSES'

LD090812 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0530 GMT 8 Oct 82

[Text] Agricultural workers are meeting their professional holiday with great successes. According to data from the Soviet Central Statistical Administration corn has already been harvested on almost 17 million hectares, potatoes have been dug up 87 percent of the growing areas and sugar beets from an areas of over 2 million hectares. Winter crops have been sown on over 31 million hectares. Autumn fallow plowing has been carried out on 64 million hectares. We will complete the Central Statistical Administration summary with short reports from our post for today -- on the fields of (Tatariya) the harvesting of potatoes has ended. Everywhere here the harvest is a good.

FRUIT, VEGETABLE INDUSTRY MINISTER INTERVIEWED

LD121716 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0715 GMT 12 Oct 82

[Excerpts] In resolving the tasks set by the May plenum of the CPSU Central Committee much attention is given to increasing the production of fruits and vegetables for the country's population and to problems connected with the further development of this industry. Nikolay Timofeyevich Kozlov, member of the CPSU Central Committee, deputy of the USSR Supreme Soviet and USSR minister for the fruit and vegetable industry, talks to our correspondent about ways to resolve these tasks.

[Begin recording] [Kozlov] As is known, a large place in the Food Program is given to further increasing the production and procurement of fruit and vegetable products. In the 11th 5-year period it is planned to take the average annual output of vegetables and cucurbits to 33-34 million tons, of fruits and berries to 11-12 million tons and of grapes to 7.6-8.5 million tons.

However, the rapid growth of industry, particularly in the northern and eastern regions of the country, requires a considerable increase in labor resources, although we cannot count on a great flow of people into agriculture. Consequently, we must increase productivity in fruit and vegetable production primarily by better use of methods, fertilizer, equipment, the production capacities of processing facilities and storehouses. We must improve labor productivity and on this basis try to get high yields, and in addition ensure good preservation and marketing of products.

[Question] Nikolay Timofeyevich, your ministry recently held a seminar in Kishinev. What was the aim?

[Answer] The aim was to show the example of Moldavia and to show how it is possible to achieve high yields and a considerable increase in production of the fruit and vegetable industry without an increase in the number of workers. Judge for yourself -- in the 10th 5-year period the annual average production of vegetables on Moldavian farms was 840,000 tons, and in 1981 1.2 million tons was produced there, or 36 percent more. In 1975 agricultural production in the republic employed 713,000 people and in 1981 their number was reduced by 80,000 people. We had the opportunity to acquaint ourselves with details of the industrial technology used with vegetables in Moldavia, the intensive methods of horticulture, how labor-intensive processes are carried out connected with gathering the harvest and also with the production of machinery for reequipping the processing enterprises, their assimilation and the organization of transportation of produce from the field to the factory and the shops. It should be stressed that all these matters are under constant supervision by the Central Committee and the Council of Ministers of the Moldavian Republic. The experience of the Moldavian fruit and vegetable growers is worthy of the widest possible distribution and application.

The Food Program has precisely formulated the basic means to resolve the fruit and vegetable problem. The Central Committee of the Communist Party and the councils of ministers of the union republics are entrusted jointly with the Fruit and Vegetable Industry Ministry of the USSR and other concerned ministries and departments and also with local party, administrative and agricultural bodies to create in the southern oblasts of the RSFSR, the Ukraine, Kazakhstan, the Central Asian Republics, the Trans-Caucausus and Moldavia large specialized farms and industrial enterprises for the production and processing of fruit and vegetable produce. In accordance with the all-union division of labor, here the main base must be founded for supplying the populations of the towns in the center and north of the European part of the country, the Urals, Siberia and the Far East with warm-climate vegetables, fruits and berries and the produce from processing them. In these zones work has already been done on specialized farms in addition to what has been determined, which in a year will produce 10,000-20,000 tons of vegetables or fruits, which will permit the active introduction of new front-ranking technology in crop raising, making it possible to obtain high, stable harvests, a more rational use of human and material resources, to found bases to store produce and to supply it evenly to consumers. At the basis of this work is the experience accumulated by the best farms in the country.

[Question] Nikolay Timofeyevich, if you could, please tell us how the areas around the towns are to be further developed. Surely the major towns are the main centers of demand for fresh fruit and vegetables?

[Answer] In this regard the specialization of farms which takes place should be carried out making maximum use of the specific climatic and economic conditions of each region and in developing production forces in the given region. Taking into account these factors, work is already being carried out in many regions of the country. Much has been done to concentrate the production of vegetables and to create specialized sovkhozes around Moscow, Leningrad, Kiev, Baku, Tashkent, Vilnius, Sverdlovsk, Omsk, Tomsk, Dnepropetrovsk and many other towns. Kolkhozes have been created to supply virtually completely their populations with cabbage, carrots, beets and also green vegetables.

As for the size of the sown areas and the distribution of crops in crop rotation fields, then this has to be decided by the farm itself. I stress this in connection with the fact that it is often said that there is incorrect thinking in this concept of specialization as to the true way to increase the output of produce, and that sometimes it all comes down to a mechanical expansion of the area under crop. It must be stressed that the problem cannot be resolved by merely expanding the fields.

First of all, there must be intensification, that is a continual growth in yield and productivity, an increase in agricultural crops. Comrade listeners will probably be interested in how things stand this year in the procurement of potatoes, fruit and vegetables and their processing.

I must say that, thanks to the efforts of the local party, administrative and economic bodies and the workers in agriculture, on 10 October according to operational data in the country as a whole 1.5 million tons of potatoes, and 500,000 tons of vegetables had been laid in in excess of what was laid in by the same date last year. This includes 200,000 tons of tomatoes and 100,000 tons of cucumbers. The rate of purchase of cabbage and roots is building up. To talk about the work of the sovkhozes of the Ministry of Fruit and Vegetable Industry in procurement, purchasing and the supply of fruit and vegetable produce, all these indicators are considerably in excess of last year's level.

As regards the work of our ministry's industry: The state plan for 9 months in marketing industrial produce has been fulfilled by 104 percent; the growth from last year is 6 percent. Products have been supplied to the value of R71 million and R109 million more than in 1981. In 9 months 6.5 million standard jars of fruit preserves have been produced: This is 11 percent more than in the corresponding period of last year.

On 1 October the ministry's trade network had marketed fruit and vegetable produce worth R2.9 billion; which is R350,000 or 14.5 percent more than for the same period of 1981. As you can see, there are substantial successes.

However, we can clearly see our shortcomings in unutilized possibilities in improving the supply to the population of fruit and vegetable produce. It is our duty to make use of these reserves. In conclusion, I would like to express my confidence that in this jubilee year for our country the workers in the fruit and vegetable industry will make a worthy contribution to the fulfillment of the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and the May 1982 plenum of the CPSU Central Committee.

EFFICIENT USE OF TIME, LABOR IN AGRICULTURE

PM121037 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 5 Oct 82 p 1

[Editorial: "Working Time"]

[Excerpt] The struggle for the full, rational use of working time is waged most purposefully at those farming enterprises where the economic service has been well organized. Where financial autonomy is operating precisely, where accounting has been precisely organized, where production analysis is carried out promptly, there labor productivity is higher and cases of violations of discipline, stoppages and absenteeism are rare. It would seem that this ought to be common knowledge! However, many kolkhozes in Irkutsk and Orel oblasts and the Mari ASSR have not yet introduced internal autonomous financing and have not organized labor norm fixing to the proper standard everywhere.

The team and collective contract and the job contract plus the bonus system of labor remuneration must become increasingly widespread on the kolkhozes and sovkhozes. Experience shows that it is this which not only increases the yield of agricultural crops and livestock productivity, but also reduces by 20-30 percent the expenditure of time on producing output. The farm leaders and specialists must ensure the precise assessment of the work of every team, every link in the contract and correct material incentives for arable farmers and stockraisers in accordance with the end results of their work.

Much now depends also on how the enterprise's intersectorial ties are organized. Substantial experience has been accumulated in the country in effective collaboration between kolkhozes and sovkhozes and procurement workers, repair workers, transportation workers, and trading and other organizations when total expenditure of manpower and material resources is reduced by joint efforts. At the same time a narrow departmental approach is also making itself felt. Trucks carrying grain frequently stand idle at the Mogoytuy grain reception center, Chita Oblast. The Yalta fruit and vegetable combine is breaking its commitments for the reception of vegetables from the farms. In Kursk Oblast the Kirov sugar refinery has been commissioned behind schedule. Local soviet and economic organs must constantly monitor mutual relations between the partners in the agroindustrial complex and seek to ensure that state interests are paramount.

In the efforts to save manpower expenditure, the collective has a large part to play. Here a moral and psychological climate must be created encouraging the industrious and thrifty and countering violations of discipline and manifestations of laxity. The creation of such an atmosphere is promoted by the extensive application of democratic principles of production management and efficiency in the work of the kolkhoz meetings, standing production conferences, team and stockraising unit councils, economic analysis bureaus and people's control posts.

The Communists are called on to set an example of highly productive labor. The party organizations must ensure the high pitch of socialist competition to achieve the best end results with the least manpower and material expenditure. Questions of raising labor productivity and saving working time must be examined in depth at classes in the economic education system, and in training and improving the qualifications of cadres.

Every fall day is precious! The more productively every hour of and every minute of each day is used, the more substantial the contribution to the country's Food Program will be.

DUTCH INSTITUTE CONFIRMS 10 OCT NUCLEAR TEST

NC131502 Paris AFP in English 1447 GMT 13 Oct 82

[Text] The Hague, Oct 13 (AFP) -- The Soviet Union carried out an underground nuclear explosion in central Siberia last Sunday, the Royal Dutch Meteorology Institute said here today. The institute could not confirm until today that the seismic tremor measuring 5.5 on the nine-point Richter scale that occurred at 0500 GMT in central Siberia was in fact a nuclear explosion.

A spokesman said the latest Soviet nuclear blast went off in a different place from the test area of most other explosions. The spokesman added that the Soviets also detonated an underground nuclear device on Novaya Zemla Island last Monday.

USSR LAUNCHES COSMOS-1413, 1414, 1415

LD131358 Moscow TASS in English 1352 GMT 13 Oct 82

[Text] Moscow October 13 TASS -- The Soviet Union has put into orbit the artificial earth satellites Cosmos-1413, Cosmos-1414, and Cosmos-1415 on Tuesday. All the three satellites were lifted by one carrier rocket. They are intended to improve the components and equipment of a space navigation system that is being developed to located civil aviation planes and merchant marine and fishing ships of the Soviet Union.

The satellites have been put into a near-circular orbit.

The intial period of revolution is 11 hours 13 minutes, the distance from the earth's surface 19,100 kilometres and the inclination of the orbit 64.8 degrees.

The equipment carried by the satellites is operating normally.

SCIENTISTS REVIEW DISCOVERIES OF SALYUT PROJECT

LD122342 Moscow TASS in English 1906 GMT 12 Oct 82

[Text] Moscow October 12 TASS -- One billion roubles a year, such is the economic effect of the use in the USSR national economy of weather reports supplied by meteorological satellites and from board the orbital stations of the Salyut type. This fact attesting to the expediency of space exploration and use in the interests of economic activity was mentioned at a meeting of journalists in the mission control centre. It was held to mark the five months of the stay of the cosmonauts Anatoliy Berezovoy and Valentin, Lebedev on board the research complex Salyut-7 -- Soyuz T-7.

TASS special correspondent Aleksandr Romanov reports:

One of the supervisers of the flight Viktor Blagov announced that as of October 12 the Salyut complex made 2,754 orbits around the earth, covering the distance of over 110 million kilometres.

"The scientific programme which includes the astro- and geophysical research, technological and technical experiments as well as medical and biological experiments, is being implemented successfully", the specialist said. He reported that Soviet, French and Czechoslovak units and instruments are functioning reliably. The cosmonauts will soon install the Bulgarian instrument "Spektr".

"The successful flight of the Salyut," Blagov noted," is ensured by the regular supply of the station with everything necessary as a result of the flights of the transport ships Progress. About six tons of cargoes, including fuel, food, instruments and units of technological and scientific purpose were put on board the station in the past months."

Specialists announed interesting discoveries in various spheres of fundamental and applied sciences. Thus, during 25 astrophysical surveys in the X-ray frequency that lasted altogether for about 2,400 minutes, a burst of radiation was discovered in Constellation 4151 that was 30 times greater than its average brightness and that attested to the extreme activity of the nucleus of the constellation. Scientist Yevgeniy Sheffer announced this fact to the press.

An important report on the experiments in the sphere of biological sciences was delivered by Galina Nechitailo. She said that a new substance with a new molecular weight was obtained as a result of the synthesis in the biochamber placed on the surface of the Salyut-7 station. "The data of the experiment give rise to fresh thinking about the origination and evolution of life on earth." Promising results are obtained from the "vegetable garden" on board the station. Cosmonauts Anatoliy Berezovoy and Valentin Lebedev regularly harvest onion, parsley, common borage.

A veritable success of the biologists was the fact that they obtained seeds of Arabidopsis in the space oasis. The complete cycle of plant growing, from planting seeds to obtaining seeds, has been implemented for the first time in the conditions of the effect of space factors on a plant. In order to determine the further destiny of the plant it has been decided to plant a part of the seeds of Arabidopsis grown in extra-terrestrial conditions at a plot on earth, while the other part of the seeds will be planted on board the space station.

During five months of the work in space, the crew of the Salyut-7 station carried out considerable work in the interests of the country's economy. Specialists in agriculture received about 40 useful items of knowledge from the cosmonauts, geologists -- more than 30 such items. Viktor Kozlov, the chief geologist of the Aerogeologia association, said that the cosmonauts discovered faults in the area of Kazakhstan which attest to the existence of ores and discovered the signs attesting to the existence of oil and gas reserves in the area near the Caspian.

In conclusion of the meeting Ivan Kasyan, one of the supervisers for the medical sustainment of the crew of the Salyut-7 station reported that Anatoliy Berezovoy and Valentin Lebedev are in good health and maintain a high capacity for work.

Further Details on Mission

LD121352 Moscow TASS in English 1215 GMT 12 Oct 82

[Text] Moscow October 12 TASS -- Special TASS correspondent reports from the flight control centre:

The fifth month of Anatoliy Berezovoy's and Valentin Lebedev's space flights is coming to a close. During that protracted mission the crew of the orbital complex have carried out an extensive programme, including astrophysical, geophysical, medical and biological studies and technological experiments.

Important statistics have been obtained on the mineral reserves and other raw materials of the country, seasonal changes in agricultural areas and also the biological productivity of the world ocean and conditions for navigation and fishing. In particular, at present six geological teams are looking for mineral resources in the areas of the Caspian Sea, the Aral Sea and Lake Balkhash on the basis of the studies done aboard the scientific station Salyut-7.

Two additional programmes have been carried out aboard the complex with the participation of two visiting crews, the Soviet-French crew and a crew including a woman cosmonaut. Three automatic freight ships Progress have replenished the reserves of fuel, food, water and life-support systems and brought new equipment and instruments to the station.

Medical check-ups are carried out on a regular basis to monitor the health of spacemen and to forecast their efficiency. Yesterday was a day of such a regular examination. According to the findings of the examination, including an analysis of the cosmonauts' cardiovascular systems, Berezovoy and Lebedev are quite well.

Today's schedule includes the check-up of the radio communication system aboard the station, technological and biological experiments and preparation of scientific equipment for future experiments.

The flight of the orbital complex Salyut-7 -- Soyuz T-7 -- Progress-15 is proceeding normally and the programme of research is being fulfilled successfully.